THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage pre-paid.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25; postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1876. NO. 151.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether it is directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all his arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Centennial Building Appropriation Passed by the House.

General Appropriation Bill Recommitted.

Committee of Pittsburgh Coal Exchange to be Heard To-Night.

Bill to Permit Defendants to Testify in Criminal Cases to be Discussed Next Week.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 1, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 10 A. M., Lieutenant Governor Latta in the Chair.

The following bills were reported favorably from committees:

Act to render valid any irregularity in sealing up jury wheels or taking the oath and filing the same in the manner prescribed by law.

Act fixing the amount of fines and penalties which building and loan associations may impose, at two per cent. for every month for non-payment of instalments, or stock or interest on loans.

Act to prevent empiricism in relation to the practice of dentistry.

Act providing for appeals from the judgment of aldermen or justices for the wages of manual labor.

Act declaring the offices of school directors and auditors incompatible.

Act to make the 10th day of May, 1876, a legal holiday.

Act exempting members of lodges from individual liability for fines and dues for benefits, should the treasury become empty.

Act relating to chattel mortgages. With amendments.

Bills Read in Place—Act to further regulate the pay of county commissioners.

Act allowing jurors to be summoned for any length of time the court may find necessary.

Act authorizing the appointment of women as prison inspectors.

Act regulating charges in palace, sleeping and dining cars within the State. This bill makes it unlawful to charge more than one dollar for a single berth or sofa, or one dollar and fifty cents for a section for twelve hours.

Mr. Watson offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a special session of the Senate be held Wednesday afternoon next, March 8, for the purpose of considering the act to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases.

Mr. Braggins presented a petition from citizens of Mercer county praying for the repeal of the act commonly known as the "Ironclad Liquor law" so far as the same relates to Mercer county.

Mr. Winslow presented a petition from citizens of Indiana and Jefferson counties, praying for the passage of an act providing for compensation of county commissioners at $2,000, and for the payment of all fees in excess of that amount into the county treasury.

The following bills were considered finally:

Act to protect the people of the Commonwealth against incompetent practitioners of medicine, surgery and obstetrics. Amended and laid over.

Act enlarging the powers of courts of equity throughout the State, in cases of partition. Agreed to.

The following bill was the special order on second reading to-day: Act prescribing how the employees of persons, partners, associations and corporations engaged in mining coal or the manufacture and production of iron or steel shall be paid for their labor and services. This bill was under discussion for some time, Mr. Stanton favoring, and Messrs. Anderson, of Allegheny, Watson, Davis, Herr and Strang opposing it. The latter gentleman's two opposed it on the ground of unconstitutionality. On motion of Mr. Yerkes, the bill was recommitted to the Judiciary General Committee.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 A. M.

House bill No. 851, dividing cities into five classes, was called up by Mr. Long, and passed the House finally, the vote being 150 yeas to 4 nays.

The act making an appropriation of $40,000 to the Centennial Commission for the purpose of erecting a State Centennial building, was called up by Mr. Zern.

Mr. Wolfe again moved to amend by striking out the proviso in the bill setting apart a room for the use of the Legislature. In supporting that there were other objections to the bill on the part of certain members, Mr. Irwin, of Allegheny, moved to go into Committee of the Whole for general amendment. This motion was favored by Messrs. Christy, Jackson, Foster and Reighard, and opposed by Messrs. Faunce, Zern and others. The motion was not agreed to—yeas 83, nays 85.

The motion of Mr. Wolfe, to go into Committee of the Whole for special amendment was agreed to, and the amendment striking out the proviso was adopted. The bill then passed finally—yeas 108, nays 53.

Mr. Reighard, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, called up the General Appropriation bill, and then moved its recommittal back to the Committee on Appropriations for the purpose of inserting additional amendments. Agreed to—ayes 76, nays 60.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of bills on second reading, when the following were disposed of as stated:

Act to provide for the payment of canvas, transportation and grounds for the purpose of the Centennial encampment of the National Guard. Passed.

Act to relieve from taxation the armories of military organizations of the Commonwealth. Ruled out of order, as being unconstitutional.

Act relating to investments held by executors, trustees and other fiduciaries. Passed.

Act providing for making and repairing public roads in the different townships of the State. Passed.

Act providing for appeals from the judgment of aldermen or justices for the wages of manual labor.

Act declaring the offices of school directors and auditors incompatible.

Act to make the 10th day of May, 1876, a legal holiday.

Act exempting members of lodges from individual liability for fines and dues for benefits, should the treasury become empty.

Act relating to chattel mortgages. With amendments.

Bills Read in Place—Act to further regulate the pay of county commissioners.

Act allowing jurors to be summoned for any length of time the court may find necessary.

Act authorizing the appointment of women as prison inspectors.

Act regulating charges in palace, sleeping and dining cars within the State. This bill makes it unlawful to charge more than one dollar for a single berth or sofa, or one dollar and fifty cents for a section for twelve hours.

Mr. Watson offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a special session of the Senate be held Wednesday afternoon next, March 8, for the purpose of considering the act to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases.

Mr. Braggins presented a petition from citizens of Mercer county praying for the repeal of the act commonly known as the "Ironclad Liquor law" so far as the same relates to Mercer county.

Mr. Winslow presented a petition from citizens of Indiana and Jefferson counties, praying for the passage of an act providing for compensation of county commissioners at $2,000, and for the payment of all fees in excess of that amount into the county treasury.

The following bills were considered finally:

Act to protect the people of the Commonwealth against incompetent practitioners of medicine, surgery and obstetrics. Amended and laid over.

Act enlarging the powers of courts of equity throughout the State, in cases of partition. Agreed to.

The following bill was the special order on second reading to-day: Act prescribing how the employees of persons, partners, associations and corporations engaged in mining coal or the manufacture and production of iron or steel shall be paid for their labor and services. This bill was under discussion for some time, Mr. Stanton favoring, and Messrs. Anderson, of Allegheny, Watson, Davis, Herr and Strang opposing it. The latter gentleman's two opposed it on the ground of unconstitutionality. On motion of Mr. Yerkes, the bill was recommitted to the Judiciary General Committee.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 A. M.

House bill No. 851, dividing cities into five classes, was called up by Mr. Long, and passed the House finally, the vote being 150 yeas to 4 nays.

The act making an appropriation of $40,000 to the Centennial Commission for the purpose of erecting a State Centennial building, was called up by Mr. Zern.

Mr. Wolfe again moved to amend by striking out the proviso in the bill setting apart a room for the use of the Legislature. In supporting that there were other objections to the bill on the part of certain members, Mr. Irwin, of Allegheny, moved to go into Committee of the Whole for general amendment. This motion was favored by Messrs. Christy, Jackson, Foster and Reighard, and opposed by Messrs. Faunce, Zern and others. The motion was not agreed to—yeas 83, nays 85.

The motion of Mr. Wolfe, to go into Committee of the Whole for special amendment was agreed to, and the amendment striking out the proviso was adopted. The bill then passed finally—yeas 108, nays 53.

Mr. Reighard, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, called up the General Appropriation bill, and then moved its recommittal back to the Committee on Appropriations for the purpose of inserting additional amendments. Agreed to—ayes 76, nays 60.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of bills on second reading, when the following were disposed of as stated:

Act to provide for the payment of canvas, transportation and grounds for the purpose of the Centennial encampment of the National Guard. Passed.

Act to relieve from taxation the armories of military organizations of the Commonwealth. Ruled out of order, as being unconstitutional.

Act relating to investments held by executors, trustees and other fiduciaries. Passed.

Act providing for making and repairing public roads in the different townships of the State. Passed.

Act providing for appeals from the judgment of aldermen or justices for the wages of manual labor.

Act declaring the offices of school directors and auditors incompatible.

Act to make the 10th day of May, 1876, a legal holiday.

Act exempting members of lodges from individual liability for fines and dues for benefits, should the treasury become empty.

Act relating to chattel mortgages. With amendments.

Bills Read in Place—Act to further regulate the pay of county commissioners.

Act allowing jurors to be summoned for any length of time the court may find necessary.

Act authorizing the appointment of women as prison inspectors.

Act regulating charges in palace, sleeping and dining cars within the State. This bill makes it unlawful to charge more than one dollar for a single berth or sofa, or one dollar and fifty cents for a section for twelve hours.

Mr. Watson offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a special session of the Senate be held Wednesday afternoon next, March 8, for the purpose of considering the act to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases.

Mr. Braggins presented a petition from citizens of Mercer county praying for the repeal of the act commonly known as the "Ironclad Liquor law" so far as the same relates to Mercer county.

Mr. Winslow presented a petition from citizens of Indiana and Jefferson counties, praying for the passage of an act providing for compensation of county commissioners at $2,000, and for the payment of all fees in excess of that amount into the county treasury.

The following bills were considered finally:

Act to protect the people of the Commonwealth against incompetent practitioners of medicine, surgery and obstetrics. Amended and laid over.

Act enlarging the powers of courts of equity throughout the State, in cases of partition. Agreed to.

The following bill was the special order on second reading to-day: Act prescribing how the employees of persons, partners, associations and corporations engaged in mining coal or the manufacture and production of iron or steel shall be paid for their labor and services. This bill was under discussion for some time, Mr. Stanton favoring, and Messrs. Anderson, of Allegheny, Watson, Davis, Herr and Strang opposing it. The latter two opposed it on the ground of unconstitutionality. On motion of Mr. Yerkes, the bill was recommitted to the Judiciary General Committee.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 A. M.

House bill No. 851, dividing cities into five classes, was called up by Mr. Long, and passed the House finally, the vote being 150 yeas to 4 nays.

The act making an appropriation of $40,000 to the Centennial Commission for the purpose of erecting a State Centennial building, was called up by Mr. Zern.

Mr. Wolfe again moved to amend by striking out the proviso in the bill setting apart a room for the use of the Legislature. In supporting that there were other objections to the bill on the part of certain members, Mr. Irwin, of Allegheny, moved to go into Committee of the Whole for general amendment. This motion was favored by Messrs. Christy, Jackson, Foster and Reighard, and opposed by Messrs. Faunce, Zern and others. The motion was not agreed to—yeas 83, nays 85.

The motion of Mr. Wolfe, to go into Committee of the Whole for special amendment was agreed to, and the amendment striking out the proviso was adopted. The bill then passed finally—yeas 108, nays 53.

Mr. Reighard, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, called up the General Appropriation bill, and then moved its recommittal back to the Committee on Appropriations for the purpose of inserting additional amendments. Agreed to—ayes 76, nays 60.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of bills on second reading, when the following were disposed of as stated:

Act to provide for the payment of canvas, transportation and grounds for the purpose of the Centennial encampment of the National Guard. Passed.

Act to relieve from taxation the armories of military organizations of the Commonwealth. Ruled out of order, as being unconstitutional.

Act relating to investments held by executors, trustees and other fiduciaries. Passed.

Act providing for making and repairing public roads in the different townships of the State. Passed.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement for February.

DECREASE FOR MONTH $3,272,733.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The following is an abstract of the public debt statement for February:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 964,999,650
Five per cent. bonds	697,884,750
Total coin bonds	$1,662,884,400
Lawful money debt	14,000,000
Matured debt	18,182,080
Legal tenders	$ 371,011,844
Certificates of deposit	38,045,000
Fractional currency	45,120,132
Coin certificates	32,915,000
Total without interest	487,091,976
Total debt	$2,202,158,456
Total interest	30,412,026
Total debt and interest	$2,232,570,482
Cash in Treasury, coin	$ 70,035,772
Cash in Treasury, currency	9,520,404
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposits	38,045,000
Total in Treasury	$ 117,610,176
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,114,960,306
Decrease of debt during February	$ 3,272,733
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1875	13,788,419
Bonds issued to Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	$ 64,623,572
Interest accrued and not yet paid	616,235
Interest paid by United States	30,141,513
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	6,724,317
Balance of interest paid by United States	23,317,195

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported adversely on the Senate bill to provide for an investigation as to the habits of the Rocky Mountain locusts, or so-called grasshoppers, and it was indefinitely postponed. He also reported, from the same committee, favorably on the Senate bill for the protection of agriculture against injurious insects, with amendments, which were ordered to be printed and the bill placed on the calendar.

After debate, the Senate passed, without amendment, the House bill appropriating $700,000 for the purchase of material and the continuation of work on the building for the Custom House and Postoffice at St. Louis.

Mr. COOPER, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported favorably on the House bill authorizing the purchase of additional ground for the Custom House at Nashville, which passed.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the CHAIR laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the bill declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts.

Mr. MORTON moved that it be postponed, and that the Senate proceed to consider the resolution for the admission of P. B. S. Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana. Agreed to—yeas 32, nays 24.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Edmunds, to insert the word "not" before the word "admitted," so that it should read, "Resolved that P. B. S. Pinchback be not admitted," &c., Mr. MORTON said that the resolution was last before the Senate he had not concluded his remarks. When he took the floor then, it was with the understanding that no other Senator desired to speak, and he took the floor for the purpose of closing the debate. Since then he had learned that other Senators desired to speak, and he would now yield.

Mr. ALCORN argued that the credentials of Pinchback were in due form of law, and upon them he should be seated. The bill had been signed by the Governor, and any investigation as to the manner of his election could only be made after he was seated.

Mr. NORWOOD said the Senator from Mississippi had, as a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported that the election in Louisiana was an organized fraud, and he (Norwood) did not see how an investigated fraud could elect a United States Senator.

Mr. LOGAN said the committee was not instructed to inquire into the legality of the Legislature, but as to who was Governor of Louisiana, because on that question hung the title of the claimant to the seat in the Senate.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the resolution under which the committee acted, read:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate whether there is any existing State government in Louisiana.

In pursuance of that resolution the committee reported that there was no government in Louisiana.

Mr. ALCORN said the committee having reported that there was no lawful government in Louisiana, and the Senate having refused to authorize a new election there, and Kellogg having been recognized as Governor of the State, the question was settled and as far as could be and no further adjudication could be had. Mr. Alcorn referred to the late speech of Senator Gordon before the Georgia Legislature, in regard to the conduct of the judiciary in Mississippi, and said that Senator could have been misinformed, as there was not a more honest judiciary in any State of the Union than in Mississippi. In conclusion, he defended the judiciary of his State and had read various extracts to show that judges there stood very high.

Mr. EDMUNDS obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, who moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. BOUTWELL entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill appropriating $25,000 for the Custom House and Postoffice was passed.

The Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. YOUNG, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a concurrent resolution authorizing the committee to adopt necessary measures to secure the proper ventilation of the hall of the House. Adopted.

Mr. DUNHAM offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to secure indemnity for the United States for interest on the subsidy bonds of the Pacific railroad companies, and also to secure indemnity against the liability of the United States to pay the principal; also to what extent the charges of freight and transportation on those roads can be regulated by Congress so as to make them less burdensome to the public. Adopted.

The SPEAKER then called the committees for reports.

Mr. HOPKINS, from the Committee on Centennial Celebration, reported a bill for the President to appoint two Centennial Commissioners for Texas on the nomination of the Governor, in place of those now acting. Passed.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill transferring the custody of certain Indian trust funds from the Secretary of the Interior to the Treasury of the United States. Passed.

Mr. KASSON, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported a bill amendatory of the act relative to the filing of reports of railroad companies. Passed.

Mr. HARDENBERGH reported a bill recommending that people of the several States assemble in their respective county towns on the approaching Centennial, and cause to be delivered a historical speech on the county or town from its formation, copies to be filed in the County Clerk's office and in the Library of Congress, when a complete record may be had of the progress of the Republic. Passed.

The House then adjourned.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Lieutenant General Sheridan Asks for Two Military Posts on the Yellowstone.

CHICAGO, March 1.—The Military Committee of the House of Representatives having requested General P. H. Sheridan to supplement his testimony on military affairs, recently given before that committee, that officer has made the following suggestions. It will be seen that he has cut down the appropriation required by the bill introduced by Mr. McGinnis from $300,000 to $200,000. In view of the immigration to the Black Hills and the present military expedition, this communication of the Lieutenant General has a peculiar interest:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISON OF THE MISSOURI,
CHICAGO, ILL., February 26, 1876.

The necessity for two military posts on the Yellowstone has been apparent to me for two years past, and I have recommended their establishment in my annual reports. Recently have I become convinced of this necessity that I have, without any expense to the Government, made an examination of the Yellowstone river and selected the points at which the location of the claimant to the seat in the Senate. Mr. EDMUNDS said the resolution under which the committee acted, read:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate whether there is any existing State government in Louisiana.

In pursuance of that resolution the committee reported that there was no government in Louisiana.

Mr. ALCORN said the committee having reported that there was no lawful government in Louisiana, and the Senate having refused to authorize a new election there, and Kellogg having been recognized as Governor of the State, the question was settled and as far as could be and no further adjudication could be had. Mr. Alcorn referred to the late speech of Senator Gordon before the Georgia Legislature, in regard to the conduct of the judiciary in Mississippi, and said that Senator could have been misinformed, as there was not a more honest judiciary in any State of the Union than in Mississippi. In conclusion, he defended the judiciary of his State and had read various extracts to show that judges there stood very high.

Mr. EDMUNDS obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, who moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. BOUTWELL entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill appropriating $25,000 for the Custom House and Postoffice was passed.

The Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. YOUNG, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a concurrent resolution authorizing the committee to adopt necessary measures to secure the proper ventilation of the hall of the House. Adopted.

Mr. DUNHAM offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to secure indemnity for the United States for interest on the subsidy bonds of the Pacific railroad companies, and also to secure indemnity against the liability of the United States to pay the principal; also to what extent the charges of freight and transportation on those roads can be regulated by Congress so as to make them less burdensome to the public. Adopted.

The SPEAKER then called the committees for reports.

Mr. HOPKINS, from the Committee on Centennial Celebration, reported a bill for the President to appoint two Centennial Commissioners for Texas on the nomination of the Governor, in place of those now acting. Passed.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill transferring the custody of certain Indian trust funds from the Secretary of the Interior to the Treasury of the United States. Passed.

Mr. KASSON, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported a bill amendatory of the act relative to the filing of reports of railroad companies. Passed.

Mr. HARDENBERGH reported a bill recommending that people of the several States assemble in their respective county towns on the approaching Centennial, and cause to be delivered a historical speech on the county or town from its formation, copies to be filed in the County Clerk's office and in the Library of Congress, when a complete record may be had of the progress of the Republic. Passed.

The House then adjourned.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Lieutenant General Sheridan Asks for Two Military Posts on the Yellowstone.

CHICAGO, March 1.—The Military Committee of the House of Representatives having requested General P. H. Sheridan to supplement his testimony on military affairs, recently given before that committee, that officer has made the following suggestions. It will be seen that he has cut down the appropriation required by the bill introduced by Mr. McGinnis from $300,000 to $200,000. In view of the immigration to the Black Hills and the present military expedition, this communication of the Lieutenant General has a peculiar interest:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISON OF THE MISSOURI,
CHICAGO, ILL., February 26, 1876.

The necessity for two military posts on the Yellowstone has been apparent to me for two years past, and I have recommended their establishment in my annual reports. Recently have I become convinced of this necessity that I have, without any expense to the Government, made an examination of the Yellowstone river and selected the points at which the location of the claimant to the seat in the Senate.

Rising Sun in Bags, at old prices, to-day.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLES.

What the Committee Will Recommend.

President Grant Orders that Surveyor Steele be Retained in Office.

Irregularities of the Special Agents Sent Here.

The House Adjourns for Want of Business---Inefficiency of the Democratic Committees.

Ex-Congressman Scofield a Candidate for Judge McCandless' Place.

The Emma Mine Investigation Continued--Minister Schenck Coming Home to Testify.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1876.

The Mexican Border Troubles.

Representative Schleicher, Chairman of the Select House Committee on the Mexican Border Troubles, says that the statement that General Sheridan, days ago, had urged the organization of an invading column of ten thousand troops, is without the least foundation. Mr. Schleicher is now engaged in the preparation of his report, which will be ready early next week. The report will recommend that authority be given to recruit two of the regiments of United States cavalry up to the war standard, to be employed as a frontier guard. The report will oppose any extension of territory, believing in the maintenance of the present boundary as laid down in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; that in event of depredations being committed by the Mexicans upon the soil of the United States, the American forces should be permitted to pursue the invaders into Mexican territory until the booty is recaptured; but that no retaliatory measures by American troops are to be permitted in any manner whatever. As for annexation, Mr. Schleicher said that the region between the Rio Grande and the mountains is particularly rich in agricultural and mineral resources, and would be a valuable accession to the domain of the United States, but the people are a worthless set, and all the wealth of the country would not be worth appropriating, if the population had to be included. He believes, as will be stated in his report, that the Mexican State and territorial question alone, simply confining ourselves to the welfare of our own people.

The Pittsburgh Custom House.

The President this morning directed that Mr. Steele should remain as Surveyor of the port of Pittsburgh. The inquiry into the condition of the Pittsburgh Custom House and the action of the Treasury officials towards Mr. Steele are considered here as somewhat inexplicable. The report sent from the Department to examine into the affairs of the office, gave a fair statement of the whole case, a synopsis of which was given in these dispatches at the time. His examination consumed two weeks, and no cause of complaint against the Surveyor was found. The special agents, however, who consumed two whole hours in their investigations, rushed a report back here accusing the Surveyor of criminal neglect of duty. It is thought that at least the resignation of Mr. Steele should not have been requested until he had an opportunity to meet the accusations. It is also reported that Mr. Steele should not have been requested until he had an opportunity to meet the accusations. It is also reported that special agents saw fit to make against him.

The House Out of Work.

The impotency of the Democratic committees is beginning to show itself. The House to-day was compelled to adjourn, after a two hours' session, for want of business. General Garfield remarked that this was his eighth term, and in his experience he never knew of an instance in which, in the fourth month of the session, the House was so absolutely without business ready for action.

Glenni W. Scofield.

There is no movement on foot here to secure the Austrian Mission for Judge Scofield. His friends say he would prefer to succeed Judge McCandless, should there be a vacancy.

The Silver Resumption Bill.

The House Committee on Appropriations, with one exception (Mr. Holman), are in favor of appropriating $163,000 for starting again the Treasury presses for printing greenbacks until the regular appropriation is available at the beginning of the next fiscal year. No more fractional currency will be issued, if the bill soon to be prepared is passed. In its stead the bill will direct the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the twelve millions of reserve coin and to coin more as fast as possible, so that the whole fractional currency circulation, amounting to about four millions, may be withdrawn. The bill will be prepared to-morrow and presented to the House this week. It will, without doubt, pass after a brief discussion.

A Lock-in Prospect.

There is an excellent prospect of a deadlock between the two Houses of Congress on the subject of reductions in the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury to meet the necessary expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1876-77. The sweeping cutting down or absolute disregard of the demands of the public service has developed upon the Senate, with calmer purpose, the task of bringing the appropriations back to something like the amounts adequate to the proper and efficient administration of the different departments of the Government. A prominent member of the Senate Committee on Ways and Means observed to-day that he did not believe that the people of the United States demanded that their servants should be paid at starvation rates; that in some cases the compensation was perhaps unnecessarily liberal, but in the majority of instances it was not so; and to undertake a general reduction of ten per cent. on all salaries was unnecessarily severe; that while it might appear on the surface a difference to reduce ten per cent. on the salary of a Senator or Representative, a bureau officer or chief clerk, who, as a rule, are well paid for their services, it is oppressive to apply the same rate to the lower class of clerks. The member of the Senate committee thought that the couple of hundred thousands saved would not be demanded by the people, but that the place for retrenchment was to stop the big leaks; the millions which are expended on rivers and harbors where there is no commerce; on public buildings in towns where there is little business, and in various other enterprises which could as well be dispensed with. The Senate committee makes no objection to the cutting down of the force under the various branches of the Government, but in doing this they consider that some regard is due to the necessities of the various branches thus affected. There are evidences that the House committee made no efforts to learn the exact nature and character of the duties performed, but adopted the general policy of cutting down twenty per cent. of the force everywhere. Under the Republican House large reductions of force were made every year, until the minimum had almost been reached. To make another reduction of twenty per cent. without regard to circumstances, will, therefore, seriously embarrass the Government. In view of the protestations of the officers of the Government, who are responsible for the transaction of the public business, the Senate committee, observing the general line of retrenchment which they have observed during the past five years, will recommend, as absolutely essential, the force to some proper relation to the needs of the service. A member of the House committee, speaking of the Senate committee, declared that his committee would stick to the appropriation bills as reported by them, and that conversations with the leading Democratic members of the House gave them assurances that they would be sustained there, so that any material changes on the part of the Senate would not only be nonconcurred in, but would be rejected in committee of conference. This would then bring the direct issue of the Senate receding from its position in relation to the dictates of the House, or of a dead lock. The situation, therefore, is one of extreme delicacy; for either House, having once assumed an attitude, confronted by the other, could not yield with honor except by a compromise, which the House Democrats say they will not concede. The result of this state of affairs would be an indefinite delay or an absolute failure of the appropriations, should an adjournment be accepted by both Houses. It is a matter of serious concern to thinking Republicans, what the rashness of the Democratic may bring about.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1876.

EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION—SENATOR STEWART HEARD FROM—SCHENCK COMING HOME TO TESTIFY.

Mr. Lyon again appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day and exhibited copies of Senator Stewart's letters, to which allusion had previously been made. Witness reiterated his testimony yesterday to the effect that Senator Morton did not receive any money, nor had he anything whatever to do with him and Senator Stewart in connection with the suit of the witness in the Utah court.

Senator Stewart telegraphs from San Francisco that he desires to testify before the House Committee on Foreign Relations in the Emma mine investigation. It is understood that Minister Schenck will sail for America next Saturday and appear before the committee in person. Friends of General Schenck now in this city say they are in possession of a letter written by Lyon making a demand on ex-Senator Stewart for $200,000 under the threat of publishing his [Lyon's] story. They also say thisstory is impeached in every material assertion by every witness and document in the litigation now pending in England.

The witness then referred to a telegram sent to London in 1871, that Senator Blair had introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of General Schenck's connection with the Emma mine. In a conversation with Park, the latter said he had fixed the matter with the General, whom he had induced to give him [Park] his note for the stock, and then to write him a letter saying that if his note and stock were not sufficient security, he would give a mortgage on his house and lot in Washington. Park said he had certified this statement to Stewart, and if Stewart would do the same thing it would dry up the resolution.

The committee caused to be read a correspondence between S. T. Pafford and General Schenck. In a letter of July 9, 1873, Pafford wished Schenck to give him certain information about the Emma mine, and repeated a rumor that Schenck did not *bona fide* pay for his shares. Whether this was true or not, a countryman of Schenck's, then in London, said that five thousand shares had been given to Schenck to float Emma stock, and that Stewart reserved two thousand shares to become a director of the Emma Mining Company. Pafford wanted to know whether these things were true, and in conclusion charged Park and Stewart, who were friends of Schenck's, with having, with nefarious intent and by fraudulent statements, obtained from him and other confiding shareholders large sums of money. He asked whether Schenck indorsed the acts of these men, and said if an answer should not be given he would furnish a full statement to be published in the New York papers, and also call the attention of President Grant to the queer transactions. To this letter Schenck replied July 10, 1873, saying that he had responded to the previous letter because it was respectful in character, and because Pafford subsequently attacked him in public prints, the publication being accompanied by innendoes, he could take no notice of his strictures. He, however, had no objection to give the information into Mexican territory until the booty is recaptured; but that no retaliatory measures by American troops are to be permitted in any manner whatever. As for annexation, Mr. Schleicher said that the region between the Rio Grande and the mountains is particularly rich in agricultural and mineral resources, and would be a valuable accession to the domain of the United States, but the people are a worthless set, and all the wealth of the country would not be worth appropriating, if the population had to be included. He believes, as will be stated in his report, that the Mexican State and territorial question alone, simply confining ourselves to the welfare of our own people.

The Pittsburgh Custom House.

The President this morning directed that Mr. Steele should remain as Surveyor of the port of Pittsburgh. The inquiry into the condition of the Pittsburgh Custom House and the action of the Treasury officials towards Mr. Steele are considered here as somewhat inexplicable. The report sent from the Department to examine into the affairs of the office, gave a fair statement of the whole case, a synopsis of which was given in these dispatches at the time. His examination consumed two weeks, and no cause of complaint against the Surveyor was found. The special agents, however, who consumed two whole hours in their investigations, rushed a report back here accusing the Surveyor of criminal neglect of duty. It is thought that at least the resignation of Mr. Steele should not have been requested until he had an opportunity to meet the accusations. It is also reported that special agents saw fit to make against him.

The House Out of Work.

The impotency of the Democratic committees is beginning to show itself. The House to-day was compelled to adjourn, after a two hours' session, for want of business. General Garfield remarked that this was his eighth term, and in his experience he never knew of an instance in which, in the fourth month of the session, the House was so absolutely without business ready for action.

Glenni W. Scofield.

There is no movement on foot here to secure the Austrian Mission for Judge Scofield. His friends say he would prefer to succeed Judge McCandless, should there be a vacancy.

The Silver Resumption Bill.

The House Committee on Appropriations, with one exception (Mr. Holman), are in favor of appropriating $163,000 for starting again the Treasury presses for printing greenbacks until the regular appropriation is available at the beginning of the next fiscal year. No more fractional currency will be issued, if the bill soon to be prepared is passed. In its stead the bill will direct the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the twelve millions of reserve coin and to coin more as fast as possible, so that the whole fractional currency circulation, amounting to about four millions, may be withdrawn. The bill will be prepared to-morrow and presented to the House this week. It will, without doubt, pass after a brief discussion.

A Lock-in Prospect.

There is an excellent prospect of a deadlock between the two Houses of Congress on the subject of reductions in the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury to meet the necessary expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1876-77. The sweeping cutting down or absolute disregard of the demands of the public service has developed upon the Senate, with calmer purpose, the task of bringing the appropriations back to something like the amounts adequate to the proper and efficient administration of the different departments of the Government. A prominent member of the Senate Committee on Ways and Means observed to-day that he did not believe that the people of the United States demanded that their servants should be paid at starvation rates; that in some cases the compensation was perhaps unnecessarily liberal, but in the majority of instances it was not so; and to undertake a general reduction of ten per cent. on all salaries was unnecessarily severe; that while it might appear on the surface a difference to reduce ten per cent. on the salary of a Senator or Representative, a bureau officer or chief clerk, who, as a rule, are well paid for their services, it is oppressive to apply the same rate to the lower class of clerks. The member of the Senate committee thought that the couple of hundred thousands saved would not be demanded by the people, but that the place for retrenchment was to stop the big leaks; the millions which are expended on rivers and harbors where there is no commerce; on public buildings in towns where there is little business, and in various other enterprises which could as well be dispensed with. The Senate committee makes no objection to the cutting down of the force under the various branches of the Government, but in doing this they consider that some regard is due to the necessities of the various branches thus affected. There are evidences that the House committee made no efforts to learn the exact nature and character of the duties performed, but adopted the general policy of cutting down twenty per cent. of the force everywhere. Under the Republican House large reductions of force were made every year, until the minimum had almost been reached. To make another reduction of twenty per cent. without regard to circumstances, will, therefore, seriously embarrass the Government. In view of the protestations of the officers of the Government, who are responsible for the transaction of the public business, the Senate committee, observing the general line of retrenchment which they have observed during the past five years, will recommend, as absolutely essential, the force to some proper relation to the needs of the service. A member of the House committee, speaking of the Senate committee, declared that his committee would stick to the appropriation bills as reported by them, and that conversations with the leading Democratic members of the House gave them assurances that they would be sustained there, so that any material changes on the part of the Senate would not only be nonconcurred in, but would be rejected in committee of conference. This would then bring the direct issue of the Senate receding from its position in relation to the dictates of the House, or of a dead lock. The situation, therefore, is one of extreme delicacy; for either House, having once assumed an attitude, confronted by the other, could not yield with honor except by a compromise, which the House Democrats say they will not concede. The result of this state of affairs would be an indefinite delay or an absolute failure of the appropriations, should an adjournment be accepted by both Houses. It is a matter of serious concern to thinking Republicans, what the rashness of the Democratic may bring about.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1876.

EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION—SENATOR STEWART HEARD FROM—SCHENCK COMING HOME TO TESTIFY.

Mr. Lyon again appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day and exhibited copies of Senator Stewart's letters, to which allusion had previously been made. Witness reiterated his testimony yesterday to the effect that Senator Morton did not receive any money, nor had he anything whatever to do with him and Senator Stewart in connection with the suit of the witness in the Utah court.

Senator Stewart telegraphs from San Francisco that he desires to testify before the House Committee on Foreign Relations in the Emma mine investigation. It is understood that Minister Schenck will sail for America next Saturday and appear before the committee in person. Friends of General Schenck now in this city say they are in possession of a letter written by Lyon making a demand on ex-Senator Stewart for $200,000 under the threat of publishing his [Lyon's] story. They also say thisst

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1876.

IN TRYING to implicate Senator MORTON in the Emma mine "swindle" the Democrats stuck their shovel where there was no sand.

BEN HILL has fumed again, every sentence of his speech showing the old rebel *animus* as plainly as the muscles of a tiger show through the skin in excited action.

"WILL not some well-informed person tell us *why* the Secretary of the Treasury is to be removed?"—*St. Louis Republican.*

Will not our well-informed contemporary tell us *when* he is to be removed?

IF A house divided against itself cannot stand, what is likely to be the fate of a party that is split wide open? This conundrum is respectfully addressed to the New York *World* and the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

THE grounds of MORRISON'S claim to be considered the leader of the House are at length shown. His special strength is that of an obstructor in the House and in caucus, for the purpose of keeping the party from facing any live issue.

IT IS proposed in some quarters to offset our claims against the Mexican Government for damages by raids across the Rio Grande, by taking some five hundred thousand square miles of Mexican territory in payment. What is the meaning of that old story about NABOTH'S vineyard?

THE bill for carrying into effect the provisions of the commercial treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands is to come before the House for action by special order to-day. The treaty, if adopted, will remain in force seven years, and either party may then terminate it by giving one year's notice to the other.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that where a right is set up under an act of Congress in a State court, any matter of law found in the record decided by the highest court of the State bearing on the right to set up under the act of Congress may be reviewed by the United States Supreme Court on its merits.

THERE is a report current in New York newspaper circles that within a short time some friends of ex-Speaker BLAINE, in New England, have purchased a considerable interest in the New York *Tribune*, and that that journal is to be a pronounced BLAINE paper hereafter. The story is that the shares transferred to Mr. BLAINE'S friends are those hitherto owned by JAY GOULD. If the report is true, it will be a great relief to the managers and owners of the *Tribune*, the constant association of GOULD'S name having seriously impaired its prestige and influence.

THE President and Secretary BRISTOW have done a simple act of justice in revoking the order calling for the resignation of THOMAS STEELE, Esq., United States Assistant Treasurer. We felt satisfied that the order had been hastily issued, without a full knowledge of the facts, and that when the truth was known Mr. STEELE would be promptly reinstated. The news from Washington, yesterday, announcing the reinstatement of Mr. STEELE, was hailed with delight at the newspaper offices, and was everywhere received with expressions of approval. Many prominent citizens called upon the Assistant Treasurer, during the afternoon and evening, and extended to him their congratulations.

THE people of Warren are in high feather over the prospective railroad from that place to Salamanca, and thence to Rochester, New York. Titusville, too, feels an equal satisfaction. The *Herald* says:

"The new route will be a much shorter one from the oil region to Rochester than the present roundabout course to Buffalo by way of Dunkirk. There would be a reduction of fifteen to twenty miles in distance between Titusville and Rochester, and the grade so much easier that it would be a saving of two hours' time. This then would be the popular route for through freight and travel. The benefit to Rochester, its trade and industry, from such a direct line to the coal regions, the oil regions, the lumber regions of Pennsylvania, and to the great manufacturing center like Pittsburgh, it would be hard to overestimate."

WE have already alluded to the gratifying evidences of prosperity in and around Puget Sound, the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad. At Seattle the development of local industries, during 1875, was greater than during any preceeding year, and new branches of trade are being constantly introduced to save the excessive freight charges on articles shipped from California, or from factories on the Atlantic. The coal trade is rapidly developing, and the prospects are that the tonnage will be two-thirds greater this year than last—or an aggregate of 120,000 tons. The local papers are jubilant over the prospects of Seattle, and it is stated that the coal trade of this rising town is alone greater in bulk than the wheat trade of all Oregon.

ANOTHER illustration of the profound meaning which lurks in SHAKESPEARE'S lines:

"There is a soul of goodness in things evil,
Would men observingly distil it out,"

is to be found in the fact that the BEECHER scandal, with its floods of indecent and prurient literature, has set in motion a tremendous counter-current in favor of purity and religion, resulting in a widespread revival, the like of which has hardly ever before been known. Protracted meetings are being held in nearly every city, village and hamlet in the Northern States, and permanent good will result remains, of course, to be seen, but it would seem that anything which keeps in check, even temporarily, the easy morality of our too fast civilization cannot but be of some benefit.

AN IMPORTANT decision, involving the powers of registers in bankruptcy in controlling payments for official fees, has just been rendered by the United States Circuit Court for New York. A solicitor filed a bill of costs in a certain case, amounting to $441 25, and the assignee consented to taxing it at $391 50, for which he drew a check. This check the Register declined to countersign, on the ground that to do so would deprive him of the opportunity to audit the bill and examine the items at the final auditing of the assignee's accounts. The Court held that, as respects the Marshal and his bill, the assignee represents the bankrupt and his estate and the creditors, and it was proper the bill should be taxed without waiting for the assignee's final accounting. It was right to notify the assignee of the taxation of the bill, but it was not necessary to notify the creditors. The Register had no lien on the money which might be paid on the check for his services in making certificates in the case.

APROPOS of the question of silver resumption, it is thought in some quarters that unless the German Government desists from its efforts to sell its large surplus of silver coin, and unless the East India exchanges alter so as to create a demand for silver among the Eastern nations, silver will probably decline some ten or fifteen per cent. In case of silver resumption here it would not be strange if heavy shipments of thalers from Germany should immediately follow. By the coinage act of 1873 the only coins provided for are half-dollars, quarters and dimes. A supplementary act of Congress authorized a twenty cent piece. Hence, until further legislation, all talk about an issue of silver dollars is useless. The process of redeeming fractional currency and substituting silver, whenever it begins, will prove to be a laborious task. It is stated that with the force now employed in the sub-Treasury in New York—which is probably equal to that of the treasuries at Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago combined—it would be possible to count and examine no more than $15,000 a day, so that silver could not possibly get into circulation very rapidly.

PROOF on proof accumulates to show that the moral effect of a Republican success in the next Congressional and Presidential election is absolutely necessary to quell incipient rebellion in the South. A Southern editor, commenting upon the letter of JEFF. DAVIS in reply to Messrs. BLAINE and GARFIELD, says: "JEFF. DAVIS was right," and adds:

We are getting strong enough to think and say what we please. The concessions that we have already made have done no good whatever, and it is not likely that anything we can ever do will rid the Northern mind of that deep and devilish hatred it feels toward every Southern idea and sentiment.

The predominant "Southern idea" is that the United States is not a nation, and that secession was a righteous and a legal act. The sworn testimony of Senator GORDON (who was recently sent down into Georgia by the Democratic managers, to counteract the effects of the speeches of TOOMBS and others who have been guilty of the indiscretion of showing their hands a little too soon) before the Congressional Ku-Klux Committee, in 1872, sheds some interesting light on this subject. Here is a passage:

We did not believe that the act of secession was treason. I do not believe it now. I do not expect ever to believe it.

Question—When you surrendered did you think you had been guilty of rebellion and treason?

Senator Gordon—No, sir. I never had any such idea.

Q—Did you think you were amenable to the law?

Senator Gordon—No, sir. Not a bit of it.

Q—As a matter of fact, did not the people of the South understand that they had been guilty of rebellion and treason, and were amenable to the law?

Senator Gordon—No, sir.

Q—That was not the impression on the public mind of the South?

Senator Gordon—Not a bit of it. I do not believe there was an intelligent man in the South who believed then, or who believes to-day, that he was guilty of treason, or any thing that smacked of treason.

Q—As a fact, do you not think that the people down there regarded their immunity from trial and punishment, the restoration of their property and their protection under the law, as manifestations of great clemency on the part of the Government men who had been fighting four years to destroy it?

Senator Gordon—No sir; I do not think so.

The entire drift and tendency of the Democratic party, which is now despotically ruled by Southern leaders, conclusively show that the conflict between Northern and Southern vides and sentiment" is as broad and deep as ever, and that it will not end until we assert by irrevocable constitutional amendment the principle of National Sovereignty.

THE cross-examination of Governor TILDEN in his testimony in the six million suit against TWEED, now pending in the New York city courts, shows that model Democratic "reformer" in a despicable light. Letters establishing the most confidential relations with TWEED and the men who robbed the city were produced, and the fact wrung from him that they were in his own handwriting. He denied receiving money from them, and TWEED'S check was produced indorsed over to TILDEN. If the whole truth were known it would doubtless be established that this political imposter and aspirant for the Democratic Presidential nomination contributed more than any other man to place the Tammany brigands in a position to plunder New York. Here is the *Commercial Advertiser's resume* of his cross-examination:

He said that the relations with Tweed "were never close." Tweed never in his recollection was a member of the Democratic National Committee. He never had any correspondence with Tweed. Governor Tilden's embarrassment was very great when Mr. Field handed up letters in his (Tilden's) handwriting, asking Tweed not to fail to attend a meeting of the National Committee at the Metropolitan Hotel, Washington, March 5, 1868. "How came you to write that letter!" asked Mr. Field; "Tweed must have asked me to invite him," was the response of the confused and cornered Tilden. "You have no recollection of any other letter to Tweed," insinuatingly inquired Mr. Field. "No sir," replied the pale and perturbed Executive of the State of New York. Mr. Field then handed up another letter, dated May 11, 1868, from Tilden to Tweed, then Street Commissioner, asking him to provide a place for "your mutual friend, Allen, who is a good Democratic worker." The Governor wriggled, twisted, and seemed to be sitting on pins, but Field continued to pin the disconsolated Executive in the pillory box. "You are quite sure," continued Mr. Field, "you had no other correspondence with Tweed?" "No sir; I am sure of that," was the prompt reply. "Here is another letter in your handwriting," said Mr. Field. Mr. Field then read the note which was dated August 12, 1866, saying he (Governor Tilden) was going to Philadelphia the next day, and hoping that Mr. Tweed would not fail to be there (the occasion being a political convention). The Governor turned as ghastly pallid as parchment, and the uneasy expression of his eyes indicated that he preferred to be somewhere else. "You were Chairman of the Democratic State Committee?" asked Mr. Field. "Yes, sir, I was, from 1866 to 1874," replied Mr. Tilden. When asked if Mr. Tweed made any large contributions during that time, Mr. Tilden's answer was, "He did not." Mr. Field then produced a check for $5,000, dated September 8, 1868, drawn by Tweed to his own order, and indorsed by Mr. Tilden. Judge Westbrook looked sharply at Tilden, who appeared like a culprit on his way to the gallows.

And so he is, politically. And of such is the kingdom of Democratic "reformers."

THE question of law involved in the writ of injunction issued by the Circuit Court of Sangamon county, Illinois, restraining the city of Springfield from incurring any additional debt, seems to be creating considerable of a stir among Eastern capitalists. The Chicago *Journal* says that letters pour in upon lawyers of that city asking if the constitutional prohibition on which that injunction rests affects the validity of the orders or warrants drawn by the Comptroller upon the Treasurer of Chicago. The prevailing interpretation is that all municipal debt whatsoever in that State, contracted in any manner since 1870 is entirely void

[illegible] The theory was that such anticipation was not a contraction of debt, but out of the egg have been hatched the bonds issued by the nations. The Sangamon county Circuit Court's injunction restraining the city of Springfield from pursuing that course has therefore the warrant of history.

IT IS beyond question that it is the intention of the Democratic House at Washington to reimburse the ex-rebels of the South for property damaged in the late war. The latest scheme looking to this end is the introduction of a bill which proposes to revive and continue in force for one year the right of action against the Government for abandoned and captured property now barred by the statutes of limitation. The effect of the passage of such an act would be to flood the Court of Claims with a number of cotton and other claims, involving the payment of an enormous amount of money. Of the twenty-seven hundred and odd bills introduced up to last Monday, three hundred and seventy-one, exclusive of the large number of individual pension bills, relate directly to results of the war of the rebellion, and two hundred and thirty-four of these are for the relief of Southern claimants. This is the precious feast to which the tax-ridden people of the country are invited by the patriotic Democracy. When the banquet is ready, NEMESIS should be their only guest.

WE never took any stock in the humbug "Civil Service Reform" so ardently advocated by some Republicans a few years ago, because we believed its effect would be to create a class or caste of office holders, chiefly recruited from the Eastern colleges, with neither knowledge of nor true character of our common people, nor vital sympathy with them. The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing on this subject, hits the nail squarely on the head when he says:

"The only civil service reform we need is for the people to select their very best men to represent them in Congress, or to hold *them* responsible for the character of the persons they recommend to office. There is and there can be no better plan devised for conducting a democratic government than for the Representative elected by the people to have the selection of the national officeholders in his district. If the people choose to send corrupt or incapable men to Congress, they ought to be punished by the appointment of subordinate officers like them.

A little five-year-old boy, of this city, heard the Bible story of Sampson a few Sunday evenings ago for the first time. He was much impressed with the efficiency of the weapon which Sampson used in one of his hand-to-hand conflicts with the Philistines. A day or two after, his mother, just before getting into a carriage, was attempting to break a piece of candy which she had promised to divide between the little lad and his brother. The candy was tough and resisted her efforts. In this emergency the smaller boy looked up at the spectacle, and said: "Say, James, you haven't got the jawbone of an ass about you, have you?"

A gentleman who withholds his name, offers to give $125,000 in proof of his satisfaction with the English Presbyterian Union, which will be consummated in May, and of his desire to establish a fund for Presbyterian Church extension in England.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris leave England for America in April.

General Crook is on the war path to straighten out the crooked Sioux.

The name of the last witness in the Emma mine scandal was Lyon. And it is said that he did.

Minister Orth, the Republican nominee for Governor of Indiana, is sixty, and will run like it, too.

There is a good deal more log-rolling going on in Washington this winter than in the Northern pineries.

There are four hundred religious journals in the United States, but not over-much religion to show for the fact.

Congress is asked to grant an appropriation to erect a monument commemorating the capture of Andre. Better not.

Last year in Chicago the total receipts of grain, flour being reduced to its wheat equivalent, were 81,087,302 bushels.

Within the past two months ten steamers have been lost on the Mississippi and its tributaries by fire or sinking.

The Kentucky Legislature is first for Hendricks and then for Old Bill Allen, both of 'em frauds of the first water.

The Toronto Board of Trade has passed resolutions in favor of increasing duties on our manufactures competing with Canada.

Happy California! The roses are blooming, with the flowers appearing on the plains, oranges ripening, and grain a foot high.

Among the latest arrivals at Cleveland was a huge Canadian black bear who came hugging the shore into port on a large cake of ice.

It is related that although 337 American hotels were burned in 1875, not a hotel clerk was as much as scorched. But there is a hereafter.

The Director of the Mint thinks that the production of gold and silver after the first of May will be $7,000,000 a month, of which half will be gold.

Kite-flying. The "California Aeronautic Company" has been incorporated, with a capital stock of $10,000,000. It's bound to go up, ultimately.

The dam in the Sault Canal has burst, and communication between lakes Michigan and Superior will be obstructed until the middle of June.

There is a great deal of crookedness, of one kind and another, abroad. All over the country complaints are made of the inaccurate habits of gas meters, even.

The St. Gotthard Railway will cost a much larger sum than was calculated upon, and the news has produced a very bad impression in Germany.

The hired man of Mr. Moon, of Wisconsin, wooed, won and wed the daughter, "unbeknownst" to the father, and now Moon is a raving luna-tic.

The value of a pound, Troy, of standard gold is $223 26; ditto avoirdupois $271 38, and of pure, fine, $301 47. Silver is valued at $1 20 and 8 mills per ounce fine.

The prophets of evil in Ohio say that all the peach and plum trees are damaged and the peach trees irrevocably. Hence we infer that the crop will be splendid.

Jim Flood, the King of the Bonanza mines, wants to take fortune at the flood. He says that the question of a return to specie payments ought to be settled at once.

The rare phenomenon of a snow storm, with thunder and lightning accompaniment, was witnessed in various localities throughout Michigan last Saturday night.

Striding the seas. A Boston bark recently outran a British steamer across the Pacific ocean, beating her by twenty-four hours between Yokohama and San Francisco.

Vermont beggars actually go and catch the small-pox, that they may be supported without exerting themselves otherwise. They deserve punishment rather than pity.

A hint for Pittsburgh. Chicago-killed beef sold direct to consumers in Philadelphia has brought down the price of meat at that city's butchers' stalls there five cents a pound.

Ah! Dr. J. J. Gibson, of Corinth, Miss., puts in a claim against the Government of $1,906 for certain personal property, including *obstetrical instruments* "taken for the use of the Federal army!"

The Black Hills cover an area of some 3,000 square miles. Their length is one hundred and twenty miles, their width about eighty miles, and they're filled with all the ills that flesh is heir to.

Hereafter the Treasury Department will not pay express charges on United States notes and fractional currency received for redemption. This course is necessitated by diminution of appropriations.

Look alive, now, Uncle Sam. A company of Chinese merchants has very recently been formed at Hong Kong for the purpose of carrying on direct trade between China, England and the United States.

"Booty and beauty" Beauregard rages because Sherman made use of Confederate prisoners to pick the torpedoes out of the road over which his army was to pass. Who put the infernal things there?

Brightening. A very large number of bbers and retail dealers from Missouri, Kansas and other States west of the ssissippi river, are in New York city king purchases for the Western market.

Who's Jearum Atkins? He wants to render "his patent for an improvement kes for harvesters" and receive there- $100,000 from the people's treasury. rake is too large and heavy for popse.

a temperance meeting in Washington other night a prominent Congressman, g called on to speak, began with: "If here be any gentleman present who is a father or mother"—and then he was snickered down.

Portsmouth, N. H., has a rose bush called the "George Washington," which has, for several years, defied every effort to make it bloom. But on February 22 of this centennial year it put forth its first flower, an exceedingly choice and fragrant one.

The Mississippi Supreme Court has decided that the act of December 7, 1865, authorizing the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to repay in Confederate money a loan of $200,000 from the State school fund was in aid of the rebellion and invalid, and that the money is therefore still due.

PERSONAL.

Col. Forney is to lecture on Centennial experiences in Europe in the Philadelphia Academy of Music, March 8th.

It is stated that the family of ex-Senator Nye are in absolute destitution, and that the ex-Senator is in the Flatbush Asylum in a state of hopeless imbecility.

Morris, Illinois, has the champion bankrupt, and his name is Henry M. Conklin. He states his indebtedness at $159,826 80, and total assets two suits of clothes, valued at $75.

Colonel J. W. Grassey, private secretary of Senator Jones, of Nevada, died in Washington on Tuesday. He was for a number of years private secretary of the late Vice President Wilson, and was for some time clerk of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

A legislator and lawyer possesses a dual character. While in the House Mr. Voorhees lifted up his voice loudly against Governor Ames and the carpet-baggers generally. Now he has been engaged by Governor Ames to defend him during his approaching impeachment trial! Queer.

William Warren, the Boston comedian, met with a peculiar accident the other night. While performing in "A Cup of Tea," as he ran to the rear exit something snapped in the calf of his leg, nearly bringing him to the floor. He finished his part, but when the curtain dropped he was entirely helpless, and had to be conveyed to his home. A physician pronounced the injury to be the fracture of a minor muscle in the calf of the leg, which will heal in a few days.

A young woman in Chicago, having taken a course of chemistry, has been assisting her father in the drug store. The other day they sent in a prescription for some simple medicine for a sick baby, and next day the baby's father went down town to buy a pony coffin. The chemist was requested to rise to a personal explanation. "Great Jehoshaphat!" he said, looking at the powder, "why, there's arsenic in this! It ought to have been bicarbonate of soda! Eliza, how is this?" "Oh, pa!" replied his unmoved assistant, "we had no soda, and arsenic was the nearest shade that matched!"

General Timothy Ingraham, of the Boston Custom House, who had a somewhat conspicuous career as a military man and politician, has just died at the age of sixty-six. He was reared at New Bedford, but early went West, and was with Tom Corwin in the Harrison campaign in Ohio. He went into the army as Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Regiment in 1862, and was soon made Provost Marshal at Washington. He was instrumental in the arrest of Payne and Mrs. Surratt, who were concerned in the assassination of Lincoln. He arrested many bounty-jumpers, and when he left his office he turned over to the Government $400,000 he had taken from them, and which he was not known to have.

STATE NEWS.

A circus is being organized at Hazleton.

Thomas Christ hung himself at Bath, on the 28th ult.

There were several deaths from diphtheria in Reading, last week.

Much corn has been ruined by mould in Bradford county, this winter.

In a recent freight wreck three hundred barrels of eggs were demolished.

Grace Reformed chapel, on College Hill, Easton, was dedicated on Sunday last.

A Reading man has a black walnut dining table known to be over 140 years old.

At Harrisburg lady has a book, in the Latin and German language, printed in 1604.

Hon. Edward Harvey, of Allentown, has a private library comprising over 1,700 volumes.

Mrs. William Dickson died suddenly on the 28th ult., in Reading, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

A Lebanon man, who has kept house for fifty years, has never burned any anthracite coal.

The Roman Catholic chapel of the Immaculate Heart at Chester, Delaware county, was recently destroyed by fire.

The new jail to be built at Sunbury the coming season will probably cost $200,000. They will call it a centennial prison.

The matriculates of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, for 1875-76, number 505, our own State furnishing 285 of them.

A Hummelstown genius invented an egg hatching machine, put ninety-six eggs under it and got one chicken for his pains.

Jeremiah Spang, aged sixty-four, hung himself at Pottstown on the 28th ult. He was subject to attacks of mental derangement.

J. B. Barber fell dead near St. Joe, Butler county, on the 26th ult., while on his way home from work. Heart disease was the cause.

Rev. William P. Orrick, rector of Christ Cathedral (Episcopal), Reading, has declined a call to St. John's Church, Georgetown, D. C.

There have been three deaths from smallpox in the village of Pleasant Union, Somerset county, and seven persons are down with the disease.

The Bingham House, Philadelphia, has just been sold for $350,000, and the new proprietors will expend $230,000 in extending and remodeling it.

On Thursday last Margaret Wampole died suddenly at her residence in Upper Augusta township, Lycoming county, in the eighteth year of her age.

The Philadelphia mint coined 3,623,100 pieces of gold, silver, nickle and copper, during the month of February, the money value of which was $740,582 50.

Hon. R. A. Lamberton, of Harrisburg, who was so ill a few weeks ago that his life was despaired of, has recovered, and was out of the house on Saturday.

An Ohio man, aged seventy-one years, came all the way to Lebanon to marry a woman aged sixty-five years. He was tired of sewing on his own buttons.

By the giving way of the supports under a building which was being raised, on Monday, in Erie, Martin Connelly and Louis Hodupp were crushed to death.

Miss Susanna Souders, daughter of a Cumberland county farmer, committed suicide by drowning, on the morning of the 28th ult. No cause is known for the deed.

Erie Dispatch: Apples are safe thus far, and the prospects for peaches are that there will be about two-thirds of a crop, if the mercury does not get to zero this spring.

John Frey, aged sixty years, was thrown from a wagon near Montoursville on the 26th inst., while racing with another team, and received injuries which are likely to prove fatal.

The mother of Rev. J. A. DeMoyer, pastor of the M. E. church at Sunbury, died in New Berlin on Monday, February 21, at the advanced age of ninety-five years and seven months.

Alfred Humbold (German), a machinist by trade, about forty-eight or fifty years of age, committed suicide at Wilkesbarre on Sunday. He is supposed to have a wife in Philadelphia.

William Martin, of Mount Joy, Lancaster county, attempted to dismember a tree by placing a quantity of powder in the fork and firing it. Before he could get down the charge exploded, killing him instantly.

They are still dragging out old relics in Berks county. The latest are an arm-chair 150 years old, a clock that has stood the racket for 100 years, and a table that has stood upunder burdens of good thing for 140 years.

A drunken father in Reading cut open the head of one of his children with a whisky bottle, attempted to brain another with a shovel, knocked down his wife, and smashed the furniture before he was dragged off by an officer.

Recently the body of a colored man was discovered in a decomposed state in a creek in Bedford county. The corpse is supposed to have been that of an idiotic negro named Long, who had been wandering about the neighborhood.

The Kittanning *Republican* says: An old man named John McKelvy, living at the lower end of town, fell off his feet dead, on Saturday afternoon last. A man named Patrick also died very suddenly in Kittanning township, on Saturday last.

During the progress of a Martha Washington tea party, in the second story of a hall at Unionville, Chester county, a panic was occasioned by the giving away of the floor. The floor sunk several inches, but order being soon restored, no one was injured.

James Butler, of Silver Creek, Schuylkill county, while on the way from Cumbola to New Philadelphia with John McDaniels, of Frackville, quarreled with McDaniels about a pistol, shot him with it in the shoulder and fled. McDaniels will not recover.

Mr. Samuel Wright, who was the first man to manufacture umbrellas in this country, died in Philadelphia on the 28th ult., aged seventy-six years. He came to that city from England half a century ago, began to make umbrellas and continued the business until recently.

Perry county is hunting up its centenarians, and has found James Crosley, of Tuscarora township, now in his 105th year, and Jacob Gutshall, aged ninety-five years, who has lived his life time near New Germantown; has been to the county seat but twice and to Harrisburg once, and has never seen a railroad.

The late election in Hatboro, Montgomery county, was a family affair. John W. Yerkes and Harrison Yerkes were candidates for Town Council; Joseph B. Yerkes was elected Judge over Harrison Yerkes; S. D. Yerkes was elected Inspector, and Joseph B. Yerkes received one vote for Inspector.

The New York story papers have commenced to print to-be-continued stories about the "Mollie Maguires." If such severe punishment doesn't cause these outlaws of the coal regions to reform, and become respectable, law-abiding citizens, we shall conclude they are past reformation, and our faith in total depravity will be considerably strengthened.—*Norristown Herald.*

There were 358 deaths in Philadelphia, last week—an increase of 21 over those of the preceding week. Of the total 177 were adults and 181 were minors; apoplexy took 5, cancer 6, diseases of respiratory organs 116, convulsions 12, debility 15, dropsy 5, head disease 10, scarlet and typhoid fevers 11 each, inflammation of brain 19, old age 4, paralysis 11, and small-pox 10.

Recently Mr. Charles Buble, of Williamsburg, Blair county, was driving homeward from Hollidaysburg, and his team became frightened. While trying to control the horses he was thrown to the ground, and, becoming tangled in the lines, was drawn under the hoofs of the animals. It required three men to pull the spirited team apart, and by that time Buble was in such a way as to produce his death next morning.

We understand that certain parties are proposing to lay claim to the lower part of this borough, commencing at Willis' corner or Jacob street, and running to and including the rolling mill. It is claimed that this property was willed to a lady by her father, and that the husband of the lady sold it without her signature. Greensburg lawyers have been examining into the matter and are of the opinion that the claim is good. A fat law suit may be the result.—*Kittanning Republican.*

In Lancaster, while two children of James Strachan were playing in the kitchen, one of them pulled out the leg of the cookstove, causing it to tilt, and threw over the children a pot of boiling water. Both children are badly burned about the face, neck and arms. The younger sufferer lingered in great agony until almost noon, when death came to her relief. The older child was terribly scalded, but does not appear to have sustained such serious internal injury, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

There appeared last week in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* notices of the deaths of twelve persons—two men and ten women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit:—Jane McElwee, eighty; Susan H. Cox, eighty-one; Margaret Haws, eighty-two; Deborah Chamberlin, eighty-four; Coulthard Duncan, eighty-four; Ann Reeves, eighty-four; Maria Ham, eighty-five; Mary Holland, eighty-five; Amy B. Richardson, eighty-nine; Mary J. Moore, ninety; James Butler, ninety-six, and Ann Gourley, one hundred.

The Scranton *Republican* says: Twenty-five years ago an old lady in Providence township, well-known for her many excellent qualities, died and was buried in a private burying ground back of Hyde Park, near the Continental mines. The body was removed a short time since, and it was found to present some very singular features. From the skull to the pelvis, or hip bones, nothing remained but the bones, which were well preserved; from the pelvis to the feet the limbs were found to be perfectly petrified, having all the appearance of stone, both in weight and color.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: On Friday a laborer named Charles Bender, living at Freemansburg, got tired of quarrying stone, and for a change concluded to cut his throat. After making several deep gashes he changed his mind, and buttoning up his coat walked to a doctor's office and asked to have the cuts sewed up. The doctor examined the wounds and found them to be about half an inch deep and three inches long. After the gaping flesh had been closed and stitched, the would-be, or rather would-not-be, suicide coolly walked to the looking-glass, examined the work, pronounced it a good job, and after expressing his thanks walked out of the office remarking that he would never attempt to shave himself again in that manner.

The Early Stages of Disease.

Those conditions of the body in which its functions are not performed with healthful activity, but sluggishly and irregularly, are in fact the early stages of disease. They are, however, almost invariably the result of local or general weakness, which can only be permanently overcome by an efficient tonic. There is no medical fact more clearly established than that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are admirably adapted to infuse vigor into the debilitated system, and to restore regularity to its interrupted functions. As weakness and irregularity are sure to develop into disease, the Bitters, by overcoming them, are the means of averting far more serious evils. Debility most frequently manifests itself in the organs of digestion and evacuation, two important offices, whose vigorous performance is insured by the Bitters, which also rectify weakness or irregularity of the bladder or kidneys, and fortify the system against malaria.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., 43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1876 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6% Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARE, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. K. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Shinck, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Poltamsbey, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
IT WILL PAY YOU WELL,
When you wish to purchase
CLOTHING,
To try the Tailoring Establishment of
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 Wylie Avenue.

J. H. BUCHLON, Merchant Tailor, No. 54 SIXTH STREET,
Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can there fore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.

MERCHANT TAILOR
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

PROPOSALS:

PROPOSALS FOR IRON
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILL., January 29, 1876.
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED to furnish, delivered at this Arsenal, the following:
50,000 lbs. of 12-inch Wrought Iron I Beams.
85,000 lbs. of 7-inch Wrought Iron Deck Beams.
16,000 lbs. of 4-inch Wrought Iron I Beams.
20,000 lbs. of T Iron from 2¼-inch x 2¼-inch to 2½-inch x 2½-inch.
56,000 lbs. of Round Bar Iron from ⅝-inch to 2-inch diameter.
38,000 lbs. of Flat and Square Bar Iron, various sizes.
The name or place of manufacture of the Iron must be stated. The beams will be subject to inspection and test, and will be required to give an ultimate tensile strength of not less than 54,000 pounds per square inch, and to bear a strain of 27,000 pounds per square inch, without permanent set, and will be thoroughly tested as above, and by bending, welding, &c.
Bids for any other than the high grade of Iron required will not be considered.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Iron," and will be opened at 10 A. M., MARCH 10, 1876.
The right to reject any and all bids not deemed satisfactory is reserved.
For full list of Iron, specifications for quality and other information, apply to the undersigned.
D. W. FLAGLER, Major of Ordnance.

Proposals for Building a Dam on the Great Kanawha River, W. Va
U. S. ENGINEERS' OFFICE, BALTIMORE, MD., February 12, 1876.
PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A DAM on the Great Kanawha River, near Brownstown, will be received until noon of MARCH 28, 1876, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.
WM. F. REYNOLDS, Major of Engineers.

Improvement of the Monongahela River.
U. S. ENGINEERS' OFFICE, No. 82 West Third street, CINCINNATI, OHIO, February 17, 1876.
SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until noon on the 20TH DAY OF MARCH, 1876, for the construction of a Masonry Dam, and for the completion of a Masonry Lock at Hoard's Rocks, on the Monongahela River, 94 miles above Pittsburgh, and 5 miles below Morgantown.
Approximate amount of masonry 5,900 cubic yards. Work to be finished by the 15th of November, 1876. Stone already quarried.
Specifications and printed forms for proposals will be furnished on application to the undersigned.
Requests for blank forms should be indorsed on the envelope, "Official Business."
WM. E. MERRILL, Major Engineers.

Notice to Railroad Contractors.
WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD CO., GENERAL OFFICE, MARTIN'S FERRY, O., February 22, 1876.
THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY invite Proposals, until MARCH 20, 1876, for the grading (or grading and ironing), for the Construction and Equipment of its line of road between Martin's Ferry and Sandusky, Ohio, or for parts thereof; also, for Railway Materials.
Particulars furnished on application.
JOEL WOOD, President.

LEGAL.

IN THE MATTER OF THE VOLUNTARY assignment of Hart, Caughey & Co., to D. T. Watson, Assignee. Common Pleas, No. 1, No. 437 June Term, 1875.
And now, February 12, 1876, first and partial account of D. T. Watson, Assignee of the firm of Hart, Caughey & Co., and William R. Hartland (of T. Caughey, presented in open Court, and thereupon the same is ordered to be filed and confirmed nisi. And the Prothonotary is directed to give notice of the same by publication in the Pittsburgh Commercial and Evening Telegraph, for the next three weeks. And, unless cause be shown before WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1876, and exceptions be filed thereto, the same will be confirmed absolutely.
By the Court,
Attest: B. F. KENNEDY, Prothonotary.

NEW RELIGIOUS PAPER.
THE PRESBYTERIAN JOURNAL,
$1 50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR POSTAGE.
ALFRED NEVIN, D. D., LL. D., } Editors.
REV. J. FORD SUTTON, }
This cheapest of all religious papers is published in the exceptionable style, on a sheet 26 by 37½ inches. It needs no out-ide inducements to secure support. Its *premiums* are found in its pages. It excludes all Medical and other questionable advertisements also, Any discussions. No effort is spared to make it a pure, safe, attractive and inventive journal for the FAMILY.
While it is a Denominational paper, it embraces in its outlook all the branches of the Redeemer's kingdom. Its articles are brief, pointed, varied, lively and earnest. The INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, prepared expressly for the JOURNAL by one of its Editors, are said by leading Sunday School men in all parts of the country, to be VERY HELPFUL, and WORTH THE PRICE OF THE PAPER. These, with other marked features, render it a most desirable paper for Sunday School Workers. It is just such a paper as suits the times, both in TONE AND TONE.
The marked ability and ripe experience which the senior Editor, Rev. Dr. NEVIN, brings to bear upon the editorial chair, is a sufficient guaranty that the paper will be abreast with the demands of THE AGE IN FRESHNESS AND FORCE.
Specimen copies forwarded (free of charge) on application. Address
Rev. J. FORD SUTTON,
Proprietor and Publisher,
Rooms 22 and 23 Press Building,
Philadelphia.

TO INVENTORS!
THE INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES respectfully announce to Inventors generally, that they have secured a large and eligible space in the Centennial Building of Philadelphia, and will there place on exhibition models of inventions of its members. Any Inventor desiring to avail himself of this unusual opportunity to display his invention to millions of visitors, should apply without delay.
For further particulars, advice, &c., apply to the General Office,
NO. 104 FIFTH AVENUE,
Opposite P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.
EXAMINE THE
LIFE-RATE ENDOWMENT PLAN
OF THE
Union Central
Life Insurance Company.
Cash Assets JAN. 1, 1876. $1,260,392 84.
The Largest and Strongest Ohio Insurance Company—Liberal in its Dealings—
Losses Paid Promptly.
Principal Office—S. E. cor. FOURTH AND CENTRAL AVENUE, Cincinnati, O.
JOHN COCHNOWER, President.
N. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, 9 Room 2, 16 Sixth street Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.
1876.
NEW SPRING
At Special Go
WILLIAMS
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Fed
With many thanks to our numerous friends and customers for their very liberal patronage, crease, showing the extra endeavors made by us this year to offer a LARGE ATTRACTIVE our patrons. We are pleased to announce still further arrivals or NEW NOVELTIES IN FAN pleasure of exhibiting so complete and varied a stock as at present, at PR

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 1, 1876.

The monetary situation remains unchanged. The loan market is abundantly supplied and easy, with prime mercantile paper in rather active request. Eastern exchange is in moderate supply, ruling at par between the banks. In local stocks there is nothing new of importance. Beside the stocks reported in our regular telegram from Philadelphia, we learn of recent sales in that city of the following securities: Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company stock 78; Allegheny Valley Railroad income sevens 86¾; Oil Creek first morigage sevens 86¾. No new quotations have transpired in the stocks of our city banks or local companies.

—The movement now going on to take advantage of the depreciation of silver to substitute it for our national currency, coupled with the discovery that the stock of cash gold held by the Treasury is only about $13,000,000, is awakening the comments of a very sharp character, even from some of the leading hard money papers. Certainly those who suppose that the credit of the Government is to be improved by replacing the paper currency by a silver currency still more depreciated, are not deserving of very much consideration as political economists. With gold at 114, the greenback dollar is worth 87 7-10 cents in gold, and silver at $1 16 per ounce, fine, in gold coin (the silver dollar containing 347 42-100 grains of fine silver) is worth in $4 3-10 cents. Consequently the greenback is worth 3 4-10 per cent. more than the silver dollar, consisting of two half dollars, four quarter dollars, five twenty-cent pieces or ten dimes. The silver resumption plan hardly wears a less ridiculous aspect at present than it did in Secretary Richardson's day. *Apropos* of the hoarding of silver which has been done by the Treasury, the *New York Bulletin* very mildly says: "*If*, in consequence of such a course, we had a few millions less silver in the Treasury, none could have complained, and the Secretary would have been applauded for his wisdom. The Secretary has made a serious blunder in issuing $7 of the sensational side of resumption while leaving the more essential things wholly neglected."

—The following memorandum has recently been issued by the National Bank Redemption Agency, concerning the expenses chargeable on United States currency for redemption; and the returns therefor:

[*Memorandum No. 5.*]

NATIONAL BANK REDEMPTION AGENCY.

In consequence of the exhaustion of the appropriation for the transportation of United States securities, national banks will be required to prepay the express charges on all remittances of United States currency forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States for their credit in the five per cent. fund on and after March 1, 1876.

Reimbursement may, however, be made without such expense by deposits of United States notes with Assistant Treasurers, or by remittances of national bank notes to the Treasurer of the United States and Redemption Agent, in the same manner as heretofore.

JOHN C. NEW,
Treasurer United States and Redemption Agent.
February 28, 1876.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 1, 1876.	10:20 A.M.	11:20 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. 6's 1881, coup.	122¾		122¾		122¾
5-20's, 1865	117¾		117¾		118
5-20's, 1865, new	117¾		117¾		118
5-20's, 1867, registered	121½		121½		122
5-20's, 1867, coupon	121½		121½		122
5-20's, 1868	122¾		122¾		123¾
10-40's	118¾		118¾		119
10-40's, coupons	118¾		118¾		119
Currency 6's	122		122		122
New 5 per cents	118		118		118½
Western Union Tel	79¾	79¾	80	80½	80½
Quicksilver	19		19		19
Pacific Mail			27¾	28¼	28¾
Panama	132		132		132
Adams Express	108		108		108
Wells-Fargo Express	92		92		92
American Express	62		62		62¼
United States Express	52		52		52
New York Central	115½		115½		115¾
Erie	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
Michigan Central	60¾	60	59½	59½	61
Michigan Southern	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	70
Illinois Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	93		93		93
Chicago & Northwest	42¼		42¼	42	42¾
Do. preferred	69¾	69	69¾	69¾	69¾
Rock Island	110		110		110
St. Paul common	42¾	42¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Do. preferred	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Wabash, common	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Fort Wayne	103		103		103
Ohio and Mississippi	21¾	21¾	20¾		20
Union Pacific			67	67	67
Harlem	145		145		146¾
Hannibal and St. Jos.					
Iron Mountain	24		24		24
C. C. & I. C.	4		4		4¼
Kansas Pacific					19¾
South Carolina, Ap.			35½		
South Carolina, Ju.			35½		
Missouri 6's			103		

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			56¾
Reading			56¾
United Co.'s of N. J.			142½
Oil Creek	144	145	143¾
Lehigh Valley			63¾
Allegheny Valley			99¾
Central Transportation	48	49	
Empire Transportation	52		51
P., C. & St. L.			84

—The London *Times* of the 17th ult. says: "United States railway bonds have again been much sought for and are in several cases higher. The speculative stocks in this department have also risen, particularly Erie shares, which have followed a rise in the gold premium. Other securities are dull. Grand Trunk in particular, the coming further call for money by that company having got talked about to-day. Anglo-American Telegraph stock has risen on the prospect of the completion of its division into A and B. The reconstruction scheme for the Atlantic and Great Western Railway is, we hear, making fair progress, and its promoters now seek to obtain a quotation on the Stock Exchange for the certificates to be issued in exchange for the depo-sited bonds, in order to hasten the adhesion of bondholders still standing out. It is said that this scheme ge's rid of all obnoxious parties, and secures the property for the bondholders; it also involves an effort to raise new capital to form a first charge on the entire property, for the purpose of narrowing the gauge of the line. The various classes of bondholders become, in short, preference shareholders, with individual rights and privileges, and surrender their mortgage rights to the new mortgagees. This may not be unobjectionable if the new management be really honest and if the money be found by the proprietors themselves."

—In its review of the local monetary situation, the Boston *Advertiser* says: The banks, having found that the mountain of greenbacks in New York would not come to them in the ordinary course of exchange, have concluded to go for the greenbacks. Only several of the banks received considerable amounts by express, and the experiment is likely to be continued until the equilibrium is restored, which will be a rapid process if it is done by express. The strain is already off somewhat, balances being in better supply at the Clearance House, although rates are still held at 4% @6 per cent. The supply of currency is still large, and the means for its employment does not seem to extend very rapidly.

—San Francisco advices state that the group of mines on the Comstock lode, known as the Gold Hill mines, have been consolidated under one management, with a capital of $50,000,000. The following is the number of feet with the amount of property contributed by each to the association:

	Feet.
Imperial	183½
Empire	75
Consolidated Gold Hill Quartz	34½
Eclipse	76
Bowers	20
Bacon	60
Total	443

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 114¼.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Money 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $243,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $202,000. Clearings $27,000,000. Sterling firm at 486@486¼.

GOLD.

Gold strong, opening at 114¼ and closing at 114¼. Carrying rates 2 to 4 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds steady. State securities quiet. The Stock Exchange to-day was the scene of great excitement and a very large business was transacted in some of the leading shares with unusually wide fluctuations. The speculative interest centered in Pacific Mail, which opened at 28¼@28¾ and subsequently declined rapidly until 26 was touched. From this point there was a rally to 27, followed by a decline to 25¾ and a recovery to 26¾. There was a great pressure to sell the stock at intervals, and large blocks changed hands. This excitement and decline in Pacific Mail was generally attributed to the renewed talk about an opposition line. Western Union was next in point of interest, opening at the previous close of 80¾ and subsequently declined to 69¾ later there was a recovery to 69¾. In this stock there was also a pressure to sell, the revival of rumors about the passage of the dividend and a large business was done. The decline in Western Union and Pacific Mail affected the general market and there was a decline of from ¼ to 1 per cent. After selling off the market were firm and higher. During the last hour stocks were irregular and the market passed through frequent rallies and reactions. Final sales were at a recovery of from ¼ to 1¾ per cent. from the lowest point of the day. Pacific Mail recovered from 25¾ to 27¾, reached to 25¾ and closed at 26¾. Western Union rallied from 69 to 69¾, with last sale at 69¾. Lake Shore rose from 69¾ to 69¾ and closed at 69¾. Fluctuations in other shares toward the close were slight and not more than ½@¾ per cent. as a general thing. Transactions 246,000 shares, of which 64,000 were Pacific Mail, 30,000 Western Union, 8,000 Northwestern, 11,000 St. Paul, 9,000 Erie, 31,000 Lake Shore and Ohio and 15,000 Mississippi. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	71	Toledo & Wabash	3½
Pacific Mail	26¾	Do. preferred	9¾
Adams Express	107½	Fort Wayne	102¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	88	Illinois Central	101¾
American Ex	62¾	Do. preferred	19
United States Ex	52	Chicago & Alton	101
New York Central	116¾	Do. preferred	107
Erie	18¾	Ohio & Mississippi	20¾
Do. preferred	34	Indiana Central	4½
Mich. Central	60	Burling'n & Qu'cy	118¾
Harlem	146	Hannibal & St. Jos	15½
Do. preferred	134	Delaware & Lack	117¾
Lake Shore	69¾	Atlantic & P. Tel	30
Illinois Central	101¾	Union Pacific stock	66
Clev. & Pitts	85¾	Central Pac. bonds	103¾
North western	42¾	Union Pac. bonds	103¾
Do. preferred	69¾	Do. land grants	87¾
N. J. Central	106¾	Mariposa	7½
Rock Island	110	Do. preferred	17½
St. Paul	42	Panama	132
Do. preferred	78¾	Missouri Pacific	12¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	New 5's	118½
5-20's, 1865	119¾	10-40's, registered	118¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	10-40's coupons	119¾
5-20's, 1867	122¾	Currency 6's	127
5-20's, 1868	122¾		

*Ex-dividend.

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44¼	Virginia, new	35¼
Tennessee, new	43¾	Missouri 6's	103
Virginia, old	37		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1876.

The first day of spring did not bring with it any changes of importance in the condition of business circles. The same rather sluggish but steady movement that has been the leading characteristic in general wholesale business for the past few months still marks the course of trade. Some branches of traffic continue quite sluggish, while others are moderately active. Grain circles are very quiet and afford few features of interest, values being steady and business quite sluggish. In flour, produce and provisions a fairly active business is done, based upon consumption wants, and showing a moderately good aggregate. Groceries were a little quiet to-day, but the volume of trade so far this week has been above the average. In other branches of business the amount done was moderate and values were steady.

Sales in lots of the movement of tea in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec during a series of years show but little change in the aggregate yearly movement, except in the fiscal year 1872–'73, during which importations were unusually heavy consequent on the abolition of the duty. A variation in the source of supply, however, noticeable. With the exception of the year 1873 the aggregate yearly import averaged about 8,593,000 pounds. Of the gross total of 1871–72 we find 4,475,017 came from Great Britain, 2,326,467 from year 1872–'73, during which importations were unusually heavy consequent on the abolition of the duty. A variation in the source of supply, however, noticeable. With the exception of the year 1873 the aggregate yearly import averaged about 8,593,000 pounds. Of the gross total of 1871–72 we find 4,475,017 came from Great Britain, 2,326,467 from China and 630,214 from Japan. Of the total for 1874–75, the result is very different. The imports from Great Britain are over 2,000,000 pounds less, from China 218,000 pounds less, Japan about 400,000 more, while the imports from the United States show an increase of 1,604,998 pounds. The following shows the imports from the several countries:

	1874–75.	1873–74.	1872–73.	1871–72.
Great Britain	2,031,188	2,812,042	3,777,680	4,475,017
United States	2,758,399	1,330,419	4,658,896	2,154,042
China	1,412,189	3,178,884	3,246,116	1,653,925
Japan	1,167,681	1,098,782	590,105	630,214
Other coun	17,279	26,214		1,998
Total	8,328,039	8,777,381	12,046,798	9,950,995

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,455	Apples, bbls	252
Wheat, bush	8,050	Cheese, box	47
Barley, bush	4,000	Butter, pkgs	57
Rye, bush	1,250	Bacon, pcs	7,812
Oats, bush	19,200	Bacon, lcs	156
Potatoes, bush	187	Hay, bales	520
Onions, bbls	25	Lard, pkgs	883
Hay, bales	6,384	Whiskey, bbls	12,165
	2,329		2,951

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending today, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	12,118	11,967	23,155
Apples, bbls	1,023	1,394	2,417
Cheese, lbs	170	192	362
Corn, bus	7,641	7,659	14,700
Wheat, bus	8,065	17,045	25,110
Barley, bus	12,151	14,251	26,402
Rye, bus	1,673	2,253	3,926
Oats, bus	15,268	20,273	35,541
Butter, lbs	1,100	1,200	2,300
Bacon, pcs	6,250	14,112	20,362
Bacon, lbs	355	528	883
Potatoes, bus	6,055	6,344	12,399
Hay, bales	2,329	2,975	5,304

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

Flour, bbls	1,455	Apples, bbls	252
Wheat, bush	8,050	Cheese, box	47
Barley, bush	4,000	Butter, pkgs	57
Rye, bush	1,250	Bacon, pcs	7,812
Oats, bush	19,200	Bacon, lcs	156
Potatoes, bush	187	Hay, bales	520

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There is a rather sluggish feeling in grain circles and business is not very active, but is otherwise moderately satisfactory. Values are steady and unchanged, while receipts are somewhat increased over last week especially in wheat and oats. Wheat is fairly steady with a good demand from millers for round grades. Receipts for the week ending to-day were 14,045 bushels. We note a sale of 1 car red winter at $1 35; 1 car Michigan white $1 43; 2 cars choice spring wheat at $1 33. We quote Michigan white 140@1 42; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 30@1 36; Northwestern red $1 28@1 40; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 16@1 22; rejected 1 00@$1 10, as to quality; a little has been done in spring wheat, No. 2 at $1 30@1 33. Corn is displaying somewhat greater activity, while unchanged in value. Receipts are only moderate. We heard of sales of 1 car yellow car corn at 50c; 1 car do, 50c; 2 car do, 50½c; 2 cars Pennsylvania and Ohio mixed new shelled at 49@50c for good yellow; prime Kansas do 50@53c; new ear 48@50c for yellow; 48@49c for high mixed; 45@47c for low mixed; 45@47c for mixed. Oats were rather quiet with receipts increased 5,000 bushels over the preceding week. The market is quotably unchanged and steady; 1 car Indiana white sold at 42c. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 40@41c; white do at 42@43c; Western white 42@44c. Barley is rather stagnant and decidedly lower; nothing is being offered by sample; choice spring at $1 00@1 10; common to prime 85@95c. Rye continues quiet at 1 steady at 80@85c ₱ bushel. Nothing doing in sales made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The flour trade continues active on high-grades and well known brands, and prices are tolerably firm. Receipts continue very liberal, having been 11,032 barrels for the week. We note sales of 300 barrels spring wheat flour on track at $5 00@5 10; 100 barrels low grade winter $4 65; 100 barrels medium $5 75. The rates current for the wholesale trade of our local millers are as follows: No. 3 white wheat $7 75 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber $8 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of straights are nearly as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 75; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Minnesota is quoted at $6 00@$7 25; Minnesota $5 @$6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; winter wheat flour is active at $5 00@6 25; Graham flour $5 50@5 75; self-rising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $4 25 ₱ dozen; in barrels, ordinary sorts, $5 00@5 50; extra do $5 50@6 00; fancy do $6 00@6 50; self-rising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $4 25 ₱ dozen; in barrels, ordinary sorts, $5 00@5 50; extra do $5 50@6 00; fancy do $6 00@6 50; self-rising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $4 25 ₱ dozen; in barrels, $5 50@6 00. We quote jobbing prices for wholesale and jobbing business.

HAY—The stock in market continues overabundant, receipts are large, being 2,365 bales for the week, this continuity adding to the depression of the market. We notice sales of 2 cars No. 3 timothy at $15 00; 1 car No. 1 do $16 00. We quote upland prairie $10 00@13 00 ₱ ton; No. 1 timothy $16@17 00; No. 2 do $14 00@15 00. Sales of loose hay from wagons $17 00@21 00 per ton.

FEED—There is a dull and depressed feeling at unchanged figures. We quote nominally: Bran $14 00@15 00 ₱ ton; second and shipstuffs $16 00@18 00; middlings and chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The receipts for the past week were 1,394 barrels, which, added to the stock held in warehouses, kept the market decidedly well supplied. Prices are steady as formerly reported. We quote for choice lots $4 00@4 50 per barrel; common and mixed $2 00@3 75.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is quiet with quotations at 3@4c ₱ gallon for choice.

BEANS—The demand continues fair and prices are steady. We quote prime white navy from first hands at $1 80@2 00 per bushel in jobbing way; the usual advance is obtained.

BUCKWHEAT—There is not only moderate and sales were limited. We quote at 3@3½c per pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is very dull and trade is quite slow, the season for business in this line being nearly over. We quote prices easy at 6c@6¼ 22c per pound.

BUTTER—The market continues exceedingly firm with a strong demand for all grades of a choice character, which are taken up readily as soon as offered. The inquiry is stronger in proportion to the limited supply of fine time past. The quotations are not materially advanced, but the tendency for higher prices is decided. We quote prime to choice roll 28@30c; fancy or gilt-edged 31@32c; common unchanged from 18@26c. The New York *Bulletin* reports as follows concerning the butter market there: "Western sold very well at 25@26c, and finally commenced to show 22c on a larger number of sales, though the latter figure was only made on the very best spatial brands outside the new fancies. The off grades of fresh Western were probably the most difficult to handle with satisfaction, but toward the close of the week were spoken of more encouragingly by holders, as were also the common sorts, for which packers and bakers commenced to make enquiry. Rolls have remained somewhat nominal, but a good assortment would have been quite acceptable, and could have been made to realize a full figure. The foreign demand seems to want only fine quality, and not quite able to pay what owners considered their goods to by worth. Still the existence of a foreign demand continues to be accepted by many as a decidedly encouraging feature of the market and calculated to afford an offset to a diminished call from some home points. Shippers, however, seldom purchase except on orders, and the limits on these thus far have shown that values cannot be greatly increased if stock is to be moved with any freedom."

CIDER—The demand is quite sluggish, the market is dull and prices are rather lower. We quote at $5 00@6 00 ₱ barrel.

CHEESE—The market is strong under the influence of a scarcity of stock. Prices are firm at 12@14 00 per barrel, as to quality and condition.

CHEESE—There is a steady trade at former quotations. Receipts are unimportant and the stock is light. We quote as follows: New York Goshen 14½@15c; prime Ohio factory 14@14½c per ₱. The New York market is reported as follows: "Cheese has certainly not improved in tone, and though there is a general disinclination among holders to admit the fact, it is evident that very few are disposed to push the present rates for sales. Trade has been slow and uncertain and confined almost exclusively to odd selections of white cheese, while the inquiry among buyers is more decided, even to the extent of causing some concessions to cut down their proposed shipments considerably. About 6,000 boxes of the 16,800 exported were lots held over from the preceding week. We are found no warrant for making a positive reduction on quotations, but there figures have certainly been in advance. Some holders have them in full, and in one or two cases a little more, but even on the basis of these amounts almost easy to asking, the high-priced buyers appearing to have pretty much all satisfied themselves with the limited quantities of our leading dealers of undoubted authority who claim to have just as good cheese and just as much as any one in prices. There are no expectations that reports will be written in their interests next week, but the situation also has been moderate, irregular and uncertain, buyers wanting the best of stock at very low rates and chiefly only in small jobbing lots. Taken altogether the cheese market shows anything but brilliant features, and though there is no positive downward turn, values looked heavier at the close of the week than for time past."

DRIED FRUITS—We have to report a quiet market at unchanged rates. We quote: Prime bright quarters 10@10½c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12@13c; peeled 19@21c. Blackberries 14c. Huckleberries 15@16c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 24@28c; unpitted 8@9c per ₱.

EGGS—There was a steady demand with a moderate supply in first hands. The market was steady but a little easier at 18c per dozen for strictly fresh.

HORSE—There is some improvement in the market for horse hair, although it still continues very quiet. The tone is stronger and some business has been done. We quote prime 1874's at 18@20c per ₱; mediums 16@17c; low-grades nominal. We learn from the New York *Bulletin* that "there is a very fair demand for all grades ranking from good to prime, and choice to fancy are quick when offered. Exporters still inspect seriously to the extreme rates asked, yet appear to want the stock and holders carry their supplies with confidence. The low grades can be moved to some extent, provided the range of values is kept on an easy basis."

HONEY—The supply exceeds the demand. We quote nominally at 40@50c ₱ barrel.

HOMINY—New domestic honey is steady at 25 @28c ₱ lb. California is quoted at 30c ₱ lb.

MINCE MEAT—The season is about over. Prices are very unsettled.

NUTS—Dealers are purchasing moderately at the following prices: Pea nuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 6@6½c, according to quality; Virginia 7½@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel; walnuts depressed at 2@2½c ₱ bushel; hazel nuts $3 50@4 00 per bushel.

POTATOES—Arrivals continue large for this season of the year having 8,245 bushels for the week. The market is weak and prices on truck especially are very much depressed. We quote at 30@35c per bushel for prime peach-blows on track; 40@45c from store.

POULTRY—There was a fair business at rather firmer prices. We quote dressed chickens at 14 @15c per ₱; turkeys 17@18c; geese nominally 8@10c; live chickens by the coop 55@60c per pair.

SEEDS—The market was not a very active one and prices were easy. We quote clover seed at $6 50@7 00; timothy $2 65@2 75 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—Market well supplied. We quote country Stock 15@20c gallon; cider-vinegar 16@18½c per ₱. The New York market is reported as follows: "Cheese can certainly not improved in tone, and though there is a general disinclination among holders to admit the fact, it is evident that very few are disposed to push the present rates for sales. Trade has been slow and uncertain and confined almost exclusively to odd selections of white cheese, while the inquiry among buyers is more decided, even to the extent of causing some concessions to cut down their proposed shipments considerably. About 6,000 boxes of the 16,800 exported were lots held over from the preceding week. We are found no warrant for making a positive reduction on quotations, but these figures have certainly been in advance. Some holders have them in full, and in one or two cases a little more, but even on the basis of these amounts almost easy to asking, the high-priced buyers appearing to have pretty much all satisfied themselves with the limited quantities of our leading dealers of undoubted authority who claim to have just as good cheese and just as much as any one in prices. There are no expectations that reports will be written in their interests next week, but the situation also has been moderate, irregular and uncertain, buyers wanting the best of stock at very low rates and chiefly only in small jobbing lots. Taken altogether the cheese market shows anything but brilliant features, and though there is no positive downward turn, values looked heavier at the close of the week than for time past."

DRIED FRUITS—We have to report a quiet market at unchanged rates. We quote: Prime bright quarters 10@10½c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12@13c; peeled 19@21c. Blackberries 14c. Huckleberries 15@16c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 24@28c; unpitted 8@9c per ₱.

EGGS—There was a steady demand with a moderate supply in first hands. The market was steady but a little easier at 18c per dozen for strictly fresh.

HORSE—There is some improvement in the market for horse hair, although it still continues very quiet. The tone is stronger and some business has been done. We quote prime 1874's at 18@20c per ₱; mediums 16@17c; low-grades nominal. We learn from the New York *Bulletin* that "there is a very fair demand for all grades ranking from good to prime, and choice to fancy are quick when offered. Exporters still inspect seriously to the extreme rates asked, yet appear to want the stock and holders carry their supplies with confidence. The low grades can be moved to some extent, provided the range of values is kept on an easy basis."

HONEY—The supply exceeds the demand. We quote nominally at 40@50c ₱ barrel.

HOMINY—New domestic honey is steady at 25 @28c ₱ lb. California is quoted at 30c ₱ lb.

MINCE MEAT—The season is about over. Prices are very unsettled.

NUTS—Dealers are purchasing moderately at the following prices: Pea nuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 6@6½c, according to quality; Virginia 7½@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel; walnuts depressed at 2@2½c ₱ bushel; hazel nuts $3 50@4 00 per bushel.

POTATOES—Arrivals continue large for this season of the year having 8,245 bushels for the week. The market is weak and prices on truck especially are very much depressed.

Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged.

COTTON.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Cotton dull and easier at 12 15-16c. Futures closed steady: March 12 7-16@12 15-16c; April 12¾@; May 13@13 1-32c; June 13 5-16@13 11-32c; July 13 9-16@13 19-32c; August 13 23-32@13¾c.

Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—Cotton dull and easier at 6 13-16@6¾d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 6,900 American.

DRY GOODS.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Business continued moderate with commission houses. Cotton goods in fair demand and generally unchanged in prices. The print market was unsettled. American, Bristol, Washington and Edgestone fances were reduced 1c. Simpson's, Union, Gloucester and Allison mourning prints reduced to 7c. Plaid and striped cotton dress goods active. Woolen goods for men's wear quiet.

Coal and Coke Markets.

CINCINNATI.

Coal—Is dull. Youghiogheny is offered at 8c per bushel afloat, and 11@12c delivered; Raymond City, 8c afloat, and 11@12c delivered; Muskingum Valley, 9c on cars, and 11@12c delivered; Hocking Valley, 10c at elevator, and 12@13c delivered; Ashland, 7c afloat, and 11c delivered; Ohio river, 6c afloat, and 10@11c delivered; Kanawha cannel, 16c afloat, and 20@22c delivered; Indiana cannel, 18c per bushel delivered; Anthracite, 26c at 2,000 per ton, delivered.

Coke—Is only in moderate request. City manufactured is held at 30@35c per bushel at yard, and 10@11c, delivered; 88 house, 8c at yard, and 10@12c delivered; crushed, 11c at yard. Connellsville 12c afloat, and Connellsville 8c afloat, and 10@12c delivered, and McKeesport, 5c afloat, and 7@8c delivered.

LOUISVILLE.

Coal—Pittsburgh is at 12c retail; Pine Hill at 11c; Kentucky at 11c; Raymond City at 11c; Pomeroy at 11c; cannel at 20c; city coke at 10c; packet coke at 9c per bushel by car load lots; Connellsville at $10 00@10 50 per load; Pittsburgh afloat, 7½@8c, according to grade.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Sucvia	March 2	Hamburg
England	March 2	Liverpool
P. Caland	March 2	Rotterdam
City of New York	March 4	Liverpool
Republic	March 4	Liverpool
Victoria	March 4	Glasgow
Lafayette	March 4	Havre
Herman	March 4	Bremen
Greece	March 4	London
Spain	March 7	Liverpool
Nevada	March 7	Liverpool
China	March 8	Liverpool
State of Pennsylvania	March 9	Glasgow
Gellert	March 9	Hamburg
Germania	March 11	Liverpool
City of Brooklyn	March 11	Liverpool
Egypt	March 11	Liverpool
Bolivia	March 11	Liverpool
Weser	March 11	Bremen
Hindro	March 11	Hull
Helvetia	March 11	Liverpool
America	March 11	Bremen
Dakota	March 11	Liverpool
Parthia	March 15	Liverpool
W. A. Sholten	March 15	Rotterdam
Bergsteed	March 16	Hamburg
Kenilworth	March 16	Antwerp
City of Montreal	March 18	Liverpool
Celtic	March 18	Liverpool
Peruvian	March 18	Glasgow
Italy	March 18	Liverpool
Wisconsin	March 22	Liverpool
Alyesinia	March 22	Liverpool
State of Virginia	March 23	Glasgow
Adriatic	March 25	Liverpool
City of Paris	March 25	Liverpool
Navarino	March 25	Hull
Mosel	March 25	Bremen
Cornwall	March 25	Bristol
Herder	March 28	Hamburg
Montana	March 28	Liverpool
Wieland	March 30	Hamburg

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Lord Clive	March 2	Liverpool
Vaderland	March 4	Antwerp
Indiana	March 16	Liverpool
Illinois	March 24	Liverpool
Nederland	March 28	Antwerp
City of Brisbane	March 30	Liverpool

FROM BOSTON.

Siberia	March 4	Liverpool
Marathon	March 11	Liverpool
Palestine	March 18	Liverpool
Atlas	March 25	Liverpool

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., March 2, 1876.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE LOW W'R.	CHANGE IN—24 H.	DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft.	In.		
Cairo	28	6	—2	W. Cloudy.
Cincinnati	10	10	—1	E. Cloudy.
Davenport	5	0	—0	N. E. Fair.
Dubuque	4	7	—0	N. E. Fair.
Keokuk	7	0	—0	N. E. Cloudy.
Leavenworth	4	0	—0	N. W. Cloudy.
Louisville	5	3	—0	Calm. Cloudy.
Memphis	21	9	—2	S. Fair.
Nashville	9	9	—2	W. Fair.
Pittsburgh	9	0	—0	N. W. Snow.
Shreveport	17	0	—4	N. W. Cloudy.
St. Louis	4	10	—1	N. W. Cloudy.
Vicksburg	42	3	—1	N. W. Cloudy.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., March 1, 1876.

River stationary; 6 feet 5 inches. Weather snowy; thermometer 30 at 6 P. M.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., March 1, 1876.

River 2 feet 6 inches and falling. Weather snowy; thermometer 23.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., March 1, 1876.

River 4 feet and falling. Weather cloudy.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., March 1, 1876.

Snowing. River 12 feet 3 inches and rising. Departed—Hattie Brady and Granite State, Pittsburgh; Carrie Brooks, Zanesville; Express, Parkersburg.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 1, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand but at lower rates; No 2 Chicago spring 97¾c spot; no seller April; $1 02¾ seller May. No. 3, 86c rejected 68¾@69c. Corn quiet but steady at 42¾c spot; 42¾c seller March; 40¾c seller May. Oats dull; No. 2, 31¾c spot; 31½c seller March; 31¾c seller May. Barley quiet but firm; 51¼@52c spot; 52c seller April. Rye dull at 61@62c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady; $21 65@21 70 spot or seller March; $21 92½@21 95 seller April; $22 17½@22 20 seller May. Lard dull and lower; $12 90@12 92½ seller March; $13c asked April; $13 30@13 32½ May. Bulk meats quiet and steady at 8¾@11½@12c. Whisky—$1 06.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Flour in buyers' favor; receipts 9,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 25@4 65; common to good $4 90@5 25; good to choice $5 30@5 75; white wheat XXX and family $5 80@7 75. Rye flour heavy at $4 10@5 00. Cornmeal heavy at $2 75@3 50. Wheat dull; receipts 60,000 bushels; spring, $1 02@1 03; winter red $1 06@1 18; ungraded do $1 05@1 18; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 02½; No. 1 do nominal; No. 2 red $1 09@1 10; rejected 1 00@1 01; State and Western firm and active; State 88@90c; winter red 89@90c. Barley and malt firm and unchanged. Corn—Receipts 81,000 bushels; Western mixed, 46@46½c; white 46@46c. Hay, hops and provisions unchanged. Coffee steady and unchanged. Pork firmer at $22 95. Beef easier; extra mess 12½@13c. Cutmeats—Western quiet. Middles firm; Western long clear 12c. Lard excited and firm; prime steam 13¼. Butter firm; State 24@32c; Western 22@30c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 10.

LIVERPOOL.—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was higher; 9s 6d@9s 6½d for No. 2 spring; 9s 8d@9s 9d for No. 1 California. Corn qu

...ents per month the DAILY ...ill be mailed to travelers or to ... who are temporarily absent from Pitts...rgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Rooms 25, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 1, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	30.276	28	77	N.	Gentle	Cloudy
2 P. M..	30.056	30	73	E.	Gentle	Cloudy
9 P. M..	29.945	29	78	N.	Fresh.	Lsnow

Mean barometer....30.055 — Highest thermom....31
Mean thermom..... 29 — Lowest thermom....27
Rainfall..... .02

Sargent's Time Lock.

Elsewhere in the COMMERCIAL of to-day will be found *a correction* of a statement made by Mr. Keating in regard to a contest on Time Locks in this city last week.

The Custom House.

Confirming Tuesday night's dispatch of the Washington correspondent of the COMMERCIAL, Thomas Steel, Esq., Surveyor of this port, yesterday afternoon received a telegram direct from Secretary Bristow stating that Mr. Steel was retained.

City Property.

The Council Committee on City Property met last evening, Mr. Hunter in the chair.

The resolution to provide seats in the lobby of Councils was negatived, as was also the resolution proposing the renting of a room in Municipal Hall to Company B, Nineteenth Regiment, N. G. P.

A number of improvements and repairs were ordered about the Hall.

Adjourned.

Brakeman Injured.

As a freight train bound West on the Pennsylvania Railroad, passed Penn station at about five o'clock yesterday morning, a brakeman named John Keech, who was standing on the top of a box car, was knocked off by the coal tipple and probably fatally injured. He was picked up by the track watchman a short time after the accident, and carried to a house near by, where he is now lying.

Allegheny Letter Carriers.

The following shows the business done by the carriers of the Allegheny Postoffice during February, 1876:

	Delivered.	Collected.
Mail letters	75,919	49,586
Mail postal cards	6,758	
Drop postal cards	3,963	
Postal cards		6,297
Drop letters	10,398	7,650
Papers	22,621	5,290
Registered letters	240	

Committed to Jail.

The following persons were received at the County Jail yesterday, charged with offenses triable in the Criminal Court:

By Alderman Fitzsimmons—James Showalter, larceny; name of prosecutor not stated; commitment therefore defective. Hearing to-day at ten o'clock A. M.

By Mayor McCarthy—Wenzel Wesle, felonious assault and battery. For trial. Fred. Myers, felonious assault and battery. Hearing 11th instant.

By Alderman Butler—John Wesle and Wenzel Wesle, larceny; stealing a cow, the property of John Parker. For trial.

Thomas Hamilton, constable, non-payment of taxes, was committed on the warrant of Collector Barker, of the Thirty-sixth ward.

Allegheny Mayor's Office.

The total number of arrests in Allegheny during the month of February, as given by the monthly report of Clerk Crawford, was 164.

Charges—Assault and battery, felonious, 2; burglary, 2; disorderly conduct, 57; drunkenness, 45; larceny, 10; mayhem, 1; suspicious person, 1; vagrancy, 18; violation of city ordinances, 17; violation of Bridge act, 1; total, 164.

Disposition—Committed to Workhouse, 24; committed to jail, 35; committed for court, 6; continued, 5; discharged, 52; entered bail for court, 2; paid fines, 38; withdrawn, 9; held for court, 1.

Recognizance—Amount of receipts, $23 00; committed court, $148 00; drunkenness, $16 00; police fees, $27 20; violation of city ordinance, $11 00; total $225 25.

Allegheny Seminary.

A vigorous effort is to be made to place the Allegheny (U. P.) Theological Seminary upon a secure financial basis, by carrying out the plan for its endowment. The *United Presbyterian* says:

The work in and about the two cities, for a time necessarily omitted, has been resumed with earnestness. Our people here will, at least, be given an opportunity of deciding whether they wish the Seminary continued among them or not. They have been so habituated to solicitations and contributions for distant objects that it will be a little strange to them to have the claims of a home institution pressed on their attention. It will take some time to get round among them all, but we ask them to keep in mind that the Allegheny Seminary is at last in the field, and determined to remain in it against all comers until its claims are considered, and its destiny in this matter decided.

Death of a Well Known Printer.

Mr. John S. Bosler, a well known printer, died at his residence in Allegheny City, yesterday, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. Mr. Bosler was, perhaps, longer in the service, continuously in this city, than any typo now living. For several years past he was engaged upon the *Leader*, but during the last twenty years he was employed at times on nearly every Pittsburgh newspaper. He was once foreman of the *Chronicle*, and also assistant foreman of the COMMERCIAL, and had likewise held responsible positions on other papers not worth specifying in the case. In 1850 Mr. Bosler was editor and proprietor of the Fayette *Whig*, published at Uniontown, and it was after its suspension that he went to Cincinnati, where he has remained ever since. He was an industrious man and accomplished in his trade. Mr. Bosler leaves a family and a large circle of acquaintance who will regret to learn of his demise. The funeral will take place on Saturday and will be attended by the typos of the city.

Takes Up the Hatchet.

The *United Presbyterian* is disgusted with the "characteristic irreverence" shown by the American people "in the fun connected with the celebration of the birthday of Washington." It "takes up the hatchet" in defense of the Father of his Country, and flourishes it in this wise:

"The stories of his early days, the tales of his later life, and even the pathos of his devotion to the American cause—these were all made texts for the preaching of a little cheap wit, as if they ought to be numbered among the myths that tickle boyhood, but are too trivial to command the respect of full-grown men. In the newspapers, editors, reporters, correspondents and all kinds of scribblers had their jokes and taunts at the memory of George Washington, most of those not knowing how but little of his history, and into whose souls the real grandeur of his name, character and work has never been permitted to enter. If they could educate themselves up to the level necessary to the appreciation of his work for his country and the cause of liberty throughout the world, they would be moved the shame of their impious desecration."

The U. P. will have no more jesting on such a serious subject.

The United States Government

has adopted and are using exclusively Sargent's Time Locks. Every door of every vault and safe in the Treasury Department, at Washington, is locked up with these locks.

Washington Correspondents.

The antics of some of our local papers over recent affairs connected with the Custom House, have been sufficiently curious to point a healthy moral. Saturday night there was a street rumor to the effect that the resignation of Surveyor Steel had been demanded by the Secretary of the Treasury, and, though it could be traced to no responsible source, it received general credence. Monday night the Washington correspondent of the COMMERCIAL telegraphed that such a course had been under consideration, but that there was a disposition to reconsider it and allow the Surveyor to remain. This should have been enough for all our contemporaries, but especially for those of this city who constantly rely upon the COMMERCIAL for the latest news from Washington and, when so doing, never go astray. But in this instance some high-toned journals of the city preferred to trust to their own apocryphal correspondence, and Tuesday evening gave publicity to statements that there was and would be no change in the determination to remove Surveyor Steel.

Wednesday morning, however, the COMMERCIAL set the matter finally at rest, by stating clearly and authoritatively that the matter had been reconsidered and that Surveyor Steel would remain in office. Yet, with that consistency in error which characterizes the young and weak, two of our evening papers published so-called dispatches from their Washington correspondents (as it were), reiterating their former misstatements and including their readers that Steel must go, that there was no change in the affair to be reported, &c., &c. One of these papers made a very pretty little editorial on the reliability of its Washington news and the contradictory nature of that of all others. Later in the afternoon, when Mr. Steel got official notice of his reinstatement in the affections of the Treasury Department, the news got upon the street, the local reporters heard of it, and these gullible journals put alongside their telegraphic and editorial fiction the truth as given out by the COMMERCIAL in the morning. If the moral is not obvious nor the warning loud enough, we shall expect to see our contemporaries making similar spectacles of themselves within a very short time.

Gold! Gold!!

ALLEGHENY POLICE MATTERS.

Meeting of the Committee Last Evening—Investigation of Alleged "rookedness" on the Part of an Officer Instituted—Lengthy Discussion of Chief Ross—A Sub-committee Appointed to Hunt Up Evidence of His Incompetency, &c., &c.

The Police Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. Heagy in the chair.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mayor Phillips reported that he had removed from the force Detective John Lafferty and Patrolman Peter Bleidt, the former for refusing to arrest an alleged thief who was pointed out to him, and the latter for other causes. He announced also that he had appointed as patrolmen A. J. Brinker and Fred. Brebinger to fill vacancies, and that he had transferred Ordinance officer Geary to the detective force. The appointments were confirmed.

The Clerk's report of the business of the Mayor's office for the month of February was read. It is published elsewhere.

The resolution from Councils requesting the Mayor to order the Chief of Police to devote more attention to the duties of his office was laid on the table.

ALLEGED "CROOKEDNESS."

Mr. Cook said Mr. J. Robach was present and desired to make a statement concerning the conduct of Patrolman Williams in illegally retaining another man's money.

Permission being granted, Mr. Robach made, in substance, the following statement: In July last two men named Welsh and Johnson were driving on the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Passenger Railway, and roomed together. Welsh stole Johnson's clothing and escaped to Philadelphia. Johnson made an information against the thief and procured a warrant for his arrest. About this time Officer Williams came to him and said he would like to make a trip to Philadelphia; that if he (Johnson) would raise money to pay his expenses, he would go on and arrest Welsh, and when he got his costs from the county he would refund the money. Johnson borrowed the money from a number of the drivers and gave Williams $34 75. Williams made the trip, brought Welsh back, who was convicted and sent to the Work House. The officer got his costs from the county, but refused to repay the money advanced by Johnson. The latter, who is teaching school near Oil City, made oath to the above facts, and his affidavit was read by Mr. Robach. Mr. R. went on to say that Johnson had given him an order on Williams for the amount of his claim, and when he presented the order the latter said: "I have the money, but that's all the good it will do you. I am going to keep it."

Colonel Bayne thought the matter should be investigated, and if the statement just made was substantiated, the Mayor ought to look after Officer Williams. Any officer guilty of such an act should be dismissed from the force.

The Chair said it was the business of the Mayor, and not of the committee, to look into the matter.

The Mayor said he had already investigated this matter, and it was in evidence that Johnson had said he would get the money back, and he was perfectly satisfied. He had told Williams, however, that he must pay to Johnson the amount he had agreed to pay. If the committee desired to investigate the case, however, he was willing to abide by their decision.

On motion of Colonel Bayne, the matter was referred to a committee of the Whole, in connection with the Mayor, for investigation at the next regular meeting.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

The Chair—We will now have a little quiet talk about the Chief of Police. Complaints come to us from all parts of the city about the incompetency of the man at the head of this force. The efficiency has created general dissatisfaction. I hope the Mayor will give this matter his attention.

Mayor Phillips—I am all attention.

The Chair—You appear to be satisfied with Ross as Chief of Police?

Mayor—I have nothing to say.

Mr. Cook—This Chief of Police question is getting to be a good deal of a bore. Every day citizens are complaining to members of this committee about the incompetency of Ross. I think he should be removed.

Mr. Hunter—If I was Chief of Police two weeks and didn't rid the city of at least a few of the burglars and thieves that infest it, I would resign. We ought to have a man who knows the thieves. If Chief Ross don't know them he should at least make an effort to know them; else he should resign.

The Chair—I would like to know how many burglaries Chief Ross has sent to the Penitentiary.

The Mayor—I don't think he has sent any burglars. He has sent several persons there for larceny.

Mr. Hunter—Is it true that when Detective Bowden and other officers had alleged thieves in separate cells Ross interfered and put them together, thus thwarting the plans of the detectives?

The Mayor—I don't think that is true.

Mr. Hunter—Well, it is so reported.

The Chair—I don't think there is any doubt as to the incompetency of Ross. There have been more burglaries and robberies since he came into office than ever before in the same length of time.

Mr. McKelvey—We have no official information of any charge against the Chief. Let charges be preferred against him and the same investigated. I am of opinion that if sufficient evidence is produced to sustain a general charge of incompetency the Mayor will remove Chief Ross.

The Mayor—Most decidedly.

Mr. McKelvey moved that a sub committee be appointed to investigate the charge of incompetency.

Mr. Hunter moved to amend that the investigation be made by a committee of the whole.

Mr. Dedell said the committee had no power but in the premises. There was no doubt that the Chief was incompetent. This was the sentiment of a large majority of the citizens. But it would be difficult to get anybody to prefer specific charges against him.

Mr. Cook thought the committee could not appoint themselves judge, jury and accusers, and if nobody would bring charges how could they investigate?

Mr. McKelvey thought it was not necessary to bring specific charges. The investigation could be made on the general charge of incompetency. Then everybody who had an opinion on the subject could come forward and testify.

Mr. Cook did not think this the proper way to get at the investigation. If the Chief should ask, "Where is the charge, what is it, and who makes it?" what could the committee say or do?

Col. Bayne—We can appoint a sub-committee to go to the records of the Criminal Court and ascertain the number of burglars and other criminals convicted in former years and the number convicted since Chief Ross came into office, in order to make a comparison.

Mr. Hunter—How are we going to try him, when there are no charges against him?

Mr. McKelvey—We are not going to try him. We are merely going to satisfy ourselves as to his competency or incompetency.

Col. Bayne—If the sub-committee find sufficient evidence they can found charges thereon.

Mr. Cook moved that a sub-committee of three be appointed to hunt up evidence upon which to base charges against Chief of Police Ross. The motion was carried, and Messrs. Cook, Bayne and Hunter were appointed.

After approving the pay rolls for February, amounting to $3,747 98, the committee adjourned.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Forthcoming Anniversary in the Third Presbyterian Church.

The fourth anniversary of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Committee on Woman's Foreign Missions will be held in the Third church of this city, March 9, 1876. The morning session, beginning at ten o'clock, will be occupied with devotional exercises, annual report of committee, reports from auxiliaries, reports of delegates from churches without societies, reports from Presbyterial and other delegates, and permanent organization. Lunch and social reunion will take place from 12 M. to 2 P. M. In the afternoon there will be an address by Mrs. R. G. Wilder, of Kolapoor, India. This will be followed by a discussion of "How shall we increase the interest and number of our societies?" Opened by Mrs. S. M. Henderson. At the evening session, 7 o'clock, Dr. A. A. Hodge, presiding, there will be addresses by Rev. G. W. Coan, of Persia; Rev. T. F. Wallace, of Bogota, S. A.; Rev. H. Corbett, of China. A reception committee will be in waiting in the lecture room of the church at 9:30 A. M., to enroll the delegates and make arrangements for any who wish entertainment. The meeting in the morning and afternoon will be exclusively for ladies; in the evening for both sexes. The pastors of the churches in the two Presbyteries yet without organizations are requested to send delegates.

OUR MARKETS.

Meeting of the Committee—The Receipts and Expenditures for February.

A regular monthly meeting of the Market Committee was held last evening, Mr. Musgrave in the chair.

The Superintendent, Mr. Joseph Caskey, reported the following receipts and expenditures for the month of February:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Diamond Market	$1,108 69	$453 09
South Side Market	218 75	109 19
Fifth Avenue Market	131 15	68 33
Ninth Ward Market	6 25	25 00
Total	$1,460 04	$655 61

The report was accepted.

The Controller was instructed to advertise for proposals for doors at the Diamond and Fifth Avenue Markets.

The proprietors of coffee stands were ordered to procure gas meters.

A petition of hucksters for a reduction of rent was referred to a sub-committee.

Adjourned.

Gold! Gold!

DR. JAMES PRESTLEY.

A Congregation at Newark, Ohio, Desires to Make Him Their Pastor.

A correspondent of the *Banner*, writing from Newark, Ohio, says: Dr. James Prestley, deposed from the ministry of the United Presbyterian Church by the Presbytery of Monongahela about nine years ago, was invited, through the agency of some of his Pittsburgh friends, in January last, to deliver a lecture in the First Presbyterian Church, of Newark, for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Unexpected enthusiasm was aroused in the Church and community by the Doctor's ability and address, resulting in an earnest desire on the part of the Church to extend him a call. During his occupancy of the pulpit, with that end in view, a meeting of the Presbytery of Zanesville was called to consider the matter.

That meeting was held February 22d in the First church. It resulted, after some brotherly consultation between the church and Presbytery, in a resolution, enjoining the church to yield its preferences until Dr. Prestley can present himself with a certificate of licensure from some proper court. The prevailing opinion was, that the U. P. Presbytery of Monongahela is the proper court; that the Presbytery of Pittsburgh, within whose bounds he is residing, as a private member of Bethany church, might possibly take up the case; but that the Presbytery of Zanesville is absolutely debarred from any action in his case until after his licensure. The whole matter, of the substance of which this is a sketch, has excited a great deal of interest in the Newark churches and community.

SERIOUS CHARGE.

Attempted Subornation of Perjury in the United States Court.

Yesterday afternoon, during the progress of the trial of the case of the United States vs. Samuel Thompson, in the District Court, the District Attorney informed the Court that he had learned of an attempt on the part of the defendant and his brother, Isaac Thompson, to suborn witnesses. These witnesses were Nicholas Alles and J. S. Pringle. Alles stated that the Thompson's had given him $500 with the understanding that he would swear to certain facts favorable to the defense. Pringle received the same amount, for which he gave his note, the Thompsons, however, giving him a bond securing him against the payment of the note.

The Thompsons were ordered into the custody of the United States Marshal, but were afterward released upon giving bail in $10,000 each for their appearance at the May term.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The case of Samuel Thompson, of Brownsville, charged with removing spirits upon which the Government tax had not been paid, is still on trial in this Court.

Common Pleas No. 1—Full Bench.

The general argument list is still under consideration.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

The case of the Pittsburgh Gas Company vs. the Directors of the Forbes school district, reported yesterday, was concluded. Judge White charged the jury that the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict for the amount of the bond sued on, with interest, unless the jury should find from the evidence that the money was advanced by the Gas Company, in anticipation of the bounty tax to belevied by the School Board, and under a clear and positive agreement between the company and the board, that the bond was to be paid by the bounty tax to be levied upon the company's property in the ward, and that the bounty tax regularly levied by the School Board in July, 1875, upon the company's property in the ward was equal to or greater than the amount of the bond. If the jury were satisfied these were the facts of the case and such the agreement, they should find for the defendants. The jury found for the defendants. T. S. Parker appeared for the plaintiff company, and J. F. Slagle, Esq., for the School Board.

W. A. Campbell vs. the Castle Shannon Railway Company, previously reported. On trial.

William Andrews vs. George Warren, a feigned issue to determine the ownership of certain goods. Messrs. J. S. Scully and Wm. Andrews issued fas. sa. judgments against Henry Hammill. Mr. Warren said the property belonged to him, but the court decided to award an issue, and the property was sold by the Sheriff. Mr. Andrews purchasing it. Mr. Warren then levied on the same property to satisfy an execution in which Isaac Thompson was defendant. Mr. Andrews claimed the property, and hence this feigned issue was awarded. On trial.

Masonic Deposit Bank vs. W. G. Dunseath. Special return of sheriff confirmed absolutely (except to T. Mellon & Son's appropriation on mortgage), and money directed to be paid out in so far as return not excepted to.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

In estate of John H. Hune. Order to pay fund in court, as per schedule of distribution.

Mary Kirch *et al.* John Motchenbacher appointed guardian, upon choice of those over fourteen.

David L. Fleming *et al.* Richard Knowlson appointed guardian, upon choice, etc.

Wm. Owens, Jr.'s estate. Widow's appraisement presented and approved.

James McBride's estate. Widow's appraisement presented and approved.

George Sickman's estate. Petition to inforce payment of devise to widow charged on land. Argued.

John Bell's estate. On petition of Mrs. Emma Wray, John A. Wilson was appointed trustee.

Gilbert Koedel, minor. Henry Koedel appointed guardian.

John Linton's estate. Report of sale confirmed *nisi*.

David Musgrogney's estate. Petition of James W. Kuntz, in trust for Washington Savings Bank creditors, for rule on Wm. Musgrogney, executor, to show cause why he should not apply to this court to sell real estate of decedent for payment of debts. Rule granted, returnable 11th instant.

John Perchment's estate. Leave granted to withdraw exceptions filed.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The motion for a new trial in the case of the colored man, Swancoe, convicted of the murder of his half brother, Marshall, was to have been argued yesterday, but owing to the absence of counsel was held over until to-day.

It is now believed that the motion for a new trial in the case of Flemm, convicted of murder in the second degree, in killing Miss Pailing, will not be pressed, although he still protests his innocence.

Bishop Domenec.

The Philadelphia *Times*, of yesterday, speaking of the passengers of the steamer Indiana, says: Outside of Colonel Forney and the British Commissioner, Bishop Domenec, of Pittsburgh, was the most observed of the strangers. It will be remembered that he left this city for Rome on the 4th of November last, charged with the important mission of dividing his diocese—the diocese of Pittsburgh—in two. He relates that he was kindly received by the Holy Father, and succeeded fully in the object of his mission. The present diocese of Pittsburgh, or which he is Bishop, has been divided into the diocese of Allegheny, to which Bishop Domenec is transferred, and the diocese of Pittsburgh, to whose Episcopal chair the Very Reverend John Tuigg, of Altoona, has been assigned, the consecration of whom, as bishop will take place in about two weeks. Bishop Domenec brings with him all the necessary documents for the full investiture of the new Bishop with his powers and dignities. The reason for this division of the diocese was obviously on account of the large and rapid increase in the number of Catholics in the district. When Bishop Domenec was installed, in 1860, there were only 50,000 Catholics in the diocese; now there are over 200,000, nearly one hundred churches having been built. Bishop Domenec left Rome on the 16th of January, visited Naples and other Italian cities, stopping at the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes and touching at cities in France. He met Colonel Forney on the steamer when she entered the Irish Channel, and on Sunday held service in the cabin, and Colonel Sandford, the British Commissioner, says: "He held it in the most catholic spirit; no one who heard him would say what denomination he was, so simple was the service." Colonel Forney says: "His remarks reminded me of one of John Chambers' Sabbath common sense sermons." On the 22d Washington's birthday was celebrated, the Bishop being put in the chair. Speeches were made by Colonel Forney and others, in which they associated complimentary notices of the Queen, appropos of whom Colonel Sandford made a speech. National songs and music rounded the day's celebration off. The Bishop came up to the wharf on the fast tug which brought the British Commissioner and the Centennial officials, and was taken in charge by Chancellor McConomy, showing that he will be the guest of Archbishop Wood during his stay in town.

Letter Carriers' Report.

The Pittsburgh letter carriers make the following report for February:

Registered letters delivered	682
Mail letters delivered	196,416
Mail postal cards delivered	16,401
Local letters delivered	26,622
Local postal cards delivered	11,456
Newspapers &c. delivered	90,005
Letters collected	147,231
Postal cards collected	25,363
Newspapers &c. collected	19,539

Last collection from street boxes at 7 P. M.

The Cow Stealers.

A hearing was had yesterday in the cases of the Wesle brothers charged with the larceny of cows and with felonious assault and battery upon the person of police officer Stokeley. The accused were committed to jail to await trial.

Uhlsick and Reutizel, who were found at the slaughter house, were discharged.

Gold! Gold

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

"Cub, geddie sprigd, etherial bildness cub," and bring a lot of soft shell handkerchiefs.

MR. JACOB SHORE has been elected to fill the vacancy in the Common Council caused by the resignation of Mr. Fred. Hopf, member from the Seventh ward, Allegheny.

A COMMITTEE composed of Messrs. Reisinger, McIntosh, Stein, Negley, Huntsman, Miller, Robbins, O'Neill and Joe Walton will depart for Harrisburg to-morrow, to lay before the Legislature the views of the railroad and river operators concerning the Mining bill now before the House.

THOMAS BLACKSTOCK, a carpenter employed at the car shops of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, in Allegheny, was walking along Monterey street last evening, on his way home from work, when he fell and broke one of his ribs. Dr. Walter Ure was called to attend him.

THE *Banner* thinks it would be better for Allegheny city Councils to suppress balls altogether, than to license them. The tax imposed on balls where an admission fee is charged, is held to apply only to those to which "dissolute characters" are admitted, and the *Banner* thinks these ought not to be tolerated at all.

THE Council Committee on Legislation met yesterday afternoon, and organized by the election of David Aiken, Esq., as chairman. The committee decided to recommend affirmatively the proposed act to fix stated salaries of Mayor, Controller and Treasurer. Other bills were also acted upon and will be presented to Councils at next meeting.

ADAM BEPLAR, an old and well-known hotel keeper in the First ward, Allegheny, died last evening, aged about fifty-five years. Deceased had been suffering for more than a year from cancer in the stomach, which caused his death. He represented his ward in the Select Council about two years ago, he having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of S. C. Schoyer, Esq.

THE "mud drums" controversy again comes to the surface, the preliminary steps having been taken in the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, yesterday, to enable N. Snyder & Co. to get the case again before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court declined to hear it, last fall, because the Court below had not passed upon the exceptions. Yesterday the exceptions were overruled, and the case will get properly before the appellate court next fall.

A REVIVAL has been in progress for the past nine weeks, at the Arch Street M. E. church, Allegheny, Rev. L. McGuire pastor, and 400 conversions and additions to the church reach upwards of one hundred. Up to the present week noon-day prayer meeting have been held, and have been well attended by large congregations. Services will be held every evening during the present week, except Saturday.

EZEKIEL GORDON and wife, owners of a property in Montrose, on the West Penn Railroad, have entered suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for damages for diverting a stream of water. It is alleged that the foundations of the building are being injured, that the plaintiffs have been deprived of the use of one of the compartments of the cellar, and that they have already been damaged to the extent of $600. They claim $1,000.

During the attempts to arrest the somewhat notorious Alleghenian, Dick Savage, Tuesday night about twelve o'clock, on Smithfield street, Officer Mitchell, of the Allegheny police force, was badly used up by that character. When Savage was first discovered by Officers Bowden and Mitchell, the latter made a dart at him, but Savage struck at him with a knife which he had ready for use, and gave Mitchell a severe dig in the palm of the hand. "Dick" has given the Allegheny police a great deal of trouble in his day, and is considered particularly "slippery."

HARRY SURLES, brother-in-law of Mr. Charles Fairman, of this city, while inspecting some machinery at the brick works at East Liverpool, Ohio, Monday morning, had his right arm crushed so badly that amputation above the elbow was necessary. Mr. Surles was engaged at the Methodist church last summer, fell from a scaffolding, and was seriously injured. To aid in his misfortune, a ladder fell upon him a short time afterwards, and he had just recovered from a spell of sickness when the last misfortune befel him.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Helnrich and Hettie," Baker and Farron's new play, drew another large audience last night. It is full of fun, and they know just how to make the fun most enjoyable. The Irish and English dances and songs are all highly appreciated, the *encores* being frequent. The company give the stars good support.

"Helnrich and Hettie" will hold the boards all this week.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.

There was a large turnout at the matinee, and again last evening, to see the Buffalo Bill dramatic combination in "Life on the Border." There was, as usual, unbounded enthusiasm, and the scenes of the numerous thrilling scenes adding to it. The comedietta, given at the opening of the performance, also takes well with the crowd. Mlle. Marlacchi coming in for much applause for her sweet singing, fine dancing and *naive* acting.

The same bill is given this evening.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

A bran new bill will be presented at this theater this evening, even the female minstrels being set down for new songs, jokes, etc. No better performance of its kind can be seen in the country.

Harrigan and Hart.

Harrigan and Hart's combination, so well known and popular here, will play at the Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week, and give a matinee on Wednesday. Mr. M. W. Hanley is still the manager, which is sufficient guarantee of the good quality of the entertainment, were any needed.

Blind Tom.

Blind Tom, the wonderful pianist, will give two concerts in this city next week, at Library Hall, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

Fire This Morning

The occasion of the alarm of fire from box 51, shortly after one o'clock this morning, was the discovery of flames in the drug store of Charles P. Kaufield, No. 108 Fulton street. The steamers of that district were prompt in responding and succeeded in confining the building. The store, however, was completely gutted, the stock being totally destroyed, involving a loss of at least $2,000. The origin of the fire could not be definitely ascertained, but in view of the assertion of the proprietor that there was no fire in the stove at the time of closing, it must have been either a case of spontaneous combustion or incendiarism.

U. P. Church Troubles.

There is trouble in the Temperanceville United Presbyterian church, Rev. Ormond, pastor. It is said to be all about a little amount of two hundred dollars now in the Dollar Savings bank, the proceeds of a strawberry festival given by a committee of ladies. There are two committees, it appears, and hence the trouble. A conference was held yesterday at the church to settle the difficulty, and Brother Kerr, of the *United Presbyterian*, was called in to aid in the adjustment. The result of the conference has not transpired.

Attempted Suicide.

Yesterday afternoon a woman giving the name of Wilhelby, went to Devore's coffin rooms, on Grant street and ordered a cheap coffin, paying twenty dollars for the same. She directed that it be sent to the rear of No. 129 Third avenue, and by the time it arrived the woman was quite sick. It was ascertained that she had taken poison, and a physician was summoned, who promptly pumped out the drug and saved her life.

Beware of Cheap Dentistry

and Ether or Chloroform. All who value health or a painless operation will take gas the only safe and pleasant anesthetic. Dr. Spencer has given the gas to thousands and every operation a perfect success. For first-class dentistry go to 234 Penn avenue.

N. B.—Office open evening's and Sunday's.

The Attention of Our Readers

Is directed to the advertisement on the first page, of John T. Gray, the well known and competent house and sign painter. Mr. Gray has recently removed from 51 Ninth street, to No. 84 Diamond street, where he has increased facilities for doing all kinds of work in his line, on the shortest possible notice.

Gas Bills

Are getting to be so extravagant that many in our city and in Allegheny are having their gas turned off and are using kerosene. Messrs. J. P. Smith, Son & Co., No. 189 Liberty street, inform us that they are furnishing a great many stoves and dwellings with lamps. They can be readily attached to any gas fixture and the cost of furnishing them and keeping them operating is so trifling we do not wonder that the use of lamps is becoming very extensive.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Buy It

And you will be convinced that it is the cheapest and most convenient memorandum in the city. Sold by

S. S. Hark & Co.,
G. W. Backofen,
L. H. Harvey,
J. H. Harner,
S. S. Herald,
W. Howe & Co.,
M. J. Arnold,
J. J. East,
G. W. Fusey & Co.,
G. Ihsen,
J. J. Wade,
J. Washington,
H. Bennetts,
Wm. T. Mathews. PSTURH

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says: "There is no disguising the fact that Conkling is not the strongest candidate, and that his chance for carrying New York does not compare with that of some other candidate who has not been mixed up in our local quarrels, and will not run against so many local prejudices and animosities. We therefore can see no benefit to arise from instructing the delegates to vote for him. Hamilton Fish would be much more acceptable to the voters of the State at large, and Blaine would poll a bigger vote at the polls."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

DEARBORN ARRIVES FOR WINSLOW.

LONDON, March 1.—Mr. Dearborn, an officer from Boston, who has the papers necessary for the extradition of Winslow, the forger, has arrived in London and visited the American embassy.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL MARRIED IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

LONDON, March 1.—The marriage of Professor Tyndall to Miss Louisa Claude Hamilton took place yesterday at Westminster Abbey. The ceremony was performed by Dean Stanley. Thomas Carlyle, Prof. Huxley, Dr. Hooker and Sir F. Pollock were present.

SCHENCK COMING HOME TO VINDICATE HIMSELF.

LONDON, March 1.—The *Times* this morning has a dispatch from Washington giving the gist of Lyon's testimony yesterday, before the committee appointed to inquire into the Emma mine scandal. We have the best authority for stating that Minister Schenck will to-morrow publish a letter denouncing Lyon's evidence as false and announcing his intention to sail for New York on the steamship Abyssinia on Saturday next. It is also understood that the Minister has obtained a leave of absence for the special purpose of vindicating himself before the committee and the world. Minister Schenck this morning telegraphed to his attorney to proceed to Washington immediately, to retain the services of Wm. M. Evarts and to have Park and Stewart summoned to appear before the committee for examination. One of the Minister's daughters will accompany him on his return to America.

LOUISIANA.

Kellogg Impeached Again.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—At the assembling of the House, at 10 A. M., the Speaker presented a written communication announcing that since the adjournment of the House on Monday, he had, as authorized by the resolution of the House, appointed a committee of five to present articles of impeachment against Wm. P. Kellogg to the Senate and to act as managers, etc.

The point was at once raised by the Republican members that the resolution by the House on Monday did not authorize the appointment of managers.

The Speaker, after referring to the journal, struck out the words "and to act as managers" from his resolution.

A warm debate then sprung up of to presenting resolutions of impeachment, *de novo*, in the midst of which the House took a recess till afternoon. On their assembling the Secretary of the Senate was announced and presented the order of acquittal passed by the Senate Monday night, stating that he was directed by the Senate to present this as the final action of the Senate in the matter of the impeachment of Wm. P. Kellogg, Governor.

Mr. Wiltz, Democrat, raised the point of order that the House had not been officially informed, prior to its adjournment on Monday, of the organization of the Senate as a Court of Impeachment.

The Speaker overruled his ruling on this point until to-morrow.

A long debate ensued. Finally, about 4 P. M., formal and specific articles of impeachment were adopted by a strict party vote.

Subsequent to the adjournment of the Senate the Republican members, learning that the House had adopted this impeachment matter, assembled in caucus in the Lieutenant Governor's office and prepared a statement of facts, which was signed by twenty-four out of thirty-six members of the Senate, and will be published to-morrow. The Senate adjourned at 3 P. M. until twelve o'clock to-morrow.

DAVENPORT.

National Butter and Egg Convention.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, March 1.—The National Butter and Egg Convention met in its third annual convention, in Barth's Opera House, at noon to-day. Some two hundred delegates were in attendance. Mayor Ross, in behalf of the city and Board of Trade, delivered an address of welcome, tendering the hospitalities of the city, which was responded to by the President of the Association, C. H. Gooch.

At three o'clock the convention reassembled and heard reports from committees. Papers on the following subjects were read, and discussed: First, Dairying. To be continued to-morrow: First, Marketing and dairy products; second, The consideration of railroad frights from the West to the East; third, The creamery system, which has encouraged and increased in the West; fourth, Grading of Western butter; how it can be best accomplished; fifth, The Centennial and dairy interest, what action the Association had best take; sixth, The best breeds of cattle for dairy purposes; seventh, The poultry interest. About one hundred more delegates are expected to-night. Delegates are present from nearly every portion of the Union.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1876.

GENERAL PILLOW REWAILS HIS RUIN.

General Pillow publishes a letter here to-day concerning himself and his bankruptcy, saying: "All my long and eventful life I have stood up with a stout heart and manfully combatted the trials, and tried to meet the duties and responsibilities of life. Chiefest among these I have held the duties and responsibilities of a patriot and a soldier. How I have met them the country knows. I trust I will be pardoned in saying that I so loved the National Government, to whose service I had devoted the prime of my life, that I would I had fallen in the cause. I have been the recipient of the confidence and its commission. Standing as I now do, between its aggressive acts and displeasure and the neglect and ingratitude of the people I have subsequently took up arms to defend, I am without hope for the future. To be homeless, with my family without shelter, with gaunt poverty staring me in the face as my advanced age, presents a prospect so gloomy that my heart gives way, and the conviction is forced upon me that I have lived too long."

THE NEW YORK EXPRESS COMPANY.

A certificate of the incorporation of the New York Express Company, filed with the County Clerk yesterday, recites that the company is organized to print books, pamphlets and newspapers. Its capital is $25,000 in 250 shares of $100 each. The company is to be managed by Erastus Brooks, J. W. Brooks, Augustus Schell, Frederick Smith and Samuel Marsh were elected trustees. The company is to continue for fifty years from the 26th of January last.

"TIMES" SHARES SOLD.

Louis J. Jennings, editor of the New York *Times*, has sold out his interest, which consisted of nine shares, for $100,000, the purchaser being Mr. George Jones, the publisher.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 1.—Steamships Anchoria, Colombo and Canada, from New York, arrived out.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Continued north and west winds, stationary or rising barometer, colder, partly cloudy and clear weather, possibly followed by southeast winds, falling barometer and higher temperature.

The Republican State Convention for New Jersey is called for May 17.

The Treasurer of Mahanoy township, Schuylkill county, the President of the School Board and five others have been arrested and placed under bail, charged with irregularities in office.

A correspond